

Approved for Release 1977
HUMAN DRUG TESTING BY THE CIA 1977

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
HEALTH AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
S. 1893
TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO ESTABLISH
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
HUMAN SUBJECTS OF BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL RE-
SEARCH, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 20 AND 21, 1977



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assure you we have nothing more on these subjects known to us at this time, and I please at the diligence of our people in looking and I am pleased that each time something does turn up, it immediately comes forward and we make it known to you.

Next, you asked about the accuracy in some of the allegations—

Senator KENNEDY. Maybe I could just refer to this in greater detail. Our committee began its inquiry in 1975. It is apparent from some of the documents released to us last week, that documents were available that could have been helpful to us in 1975. One of the documents was made available to the Church committee at that time, but not to our committee until recently, and I am referring to the memoranda for the IG on Subproject 3 of MKULTRA, dated February 10, 1954, which describes the project involving the testing of drugs on unwitting persons, the use of electronic and photographic equipment, the liaison with a narcotics agent by the name of Morgan Hall; the names of the drugs he administered. The last list of four drugs would have been useful in 1975.

In the material provided several weeks ago, we noticed a buck slip that was found in 1975, and it was handwritten in 1975, and it says,

The attached package should be of interest to you in connection with the relations with BNDD regarding arrangements on East and West Coasts; see, particularly, the January 30, 1967, Gottlieb memo.

So, this was obviously obtained in preparation for our hearing in 1975. There was a Gottlieb memorandum which still was not included in the package given to us. We certainly did not have it back in 1975, and there were other memos from August 25, 1975, indicating that there had been inquiries concerning possible employment of Ira Feldman, and these documents were not provided prior to the August 3 hearing, when we were trying to put the maximum light on these subjects.

So, I want to be very specific. We have mentioned these to your staff in preparation for these hearings, so that you would be aware of the program. But, those were the references. I am convinced that with regards to the memorandum from Gottlieb, that with that information, we could have had all of this really behind us and we would not have to be back here, in terms of our particular interest. With what we are interested in, I am satisfied, but those were the documents that we referred to in my opening.

I think the areas in which we would be most interested, Admiral—and we will include your statement, obviously, entirely into the record—I think is this basic kind of conflict. I wonder if you could address it. You indicated from your testimony here, that the follow-on programs—I mean, we are talking about the early history, which was on unwitting; the later history, was on witting subject. We are obviously concerned about that, as well, in terms of the kind of information that is available to agents in order to make an informed judgment and decision about various kinds of testing.

That is, obviously, of great concern. We have seen in the past where even witting subjects were not given the full kind of information needed in order to make an informed judgment.

Now, that particular document—I am sure you are familiar with it now—where you indicated that those studies, or those tests, or those projects were being done by DOD, and DOD's response, was that they were being done by the Intelligence Agency—and this was

as of last evening. I mean, this is your Agency and DOD reviewing the same kinds of material, and each saying that the other had responsibility on it, and what we are trying to do is to put it to rest, so we know who had the responsibility, who had the authority, and I am wondering if you can help us on that.

Admiral TURNER. My agency has full responsibility for MKSEARCH, OFTEN, and CHICKWIT, and I do not believe there is a conflict between us and the Department of Defense, and I do not even believe there is between my statement on the 3rd of August, but on the 3rd of August, I was here to testify on MKULTRA. I knew very little about MKSEARCH, and the Department of Defense, I think, at that time knew less, because these documents are incomplete and none of us had been reviewing them at that point.

I find myself in no conflict with them at this time. MKSEARCH and OFTEN/CHICKWIT were CIA projects. They were part of a larger envelope which included a Department of Defense program, but not Department of Defense responsibility for those particular subcomponents. A part of the activities of some of those components was funded through Department of Defense agencies, and, most specifically, the Edgewood Arsenal.

I take full responsibility for anything done in SEARCH, OFTEN/CHICKWIT.

Senator KENNEDY. Was experimentation on human subjects part of that program?

In your testimony, just earlier, there was, obviously, the CIA participation in what was basically a DOD program, and the DOD indicated that it was your program and you are taking responsibility for that this morning. The other question is, did they involve experimentation in human experimentation, and your response to that was, "No, sir," and they did. They did involve human experimentation.

Admiral TURNER. I have two experts on my left; one on OFTEN/CHICKWIT, one on SEARCH. Ed Gordon, would you talk about human—

Senator KENNEDY. Would you just identify yourself, please?

Mr. GORDON. I am Ed Gordon. I will address the OFTEN/CHICKWIT. CHICKWIT was, as stated in some of the material you have, a program to get foreign drugs, information on foreign pharmaceuticals, developments in Europe and the Far East. There was no testing scheduled, and our records indicate that there never was any testing of any kind under project CHICKWIT.

I would like to point out that CHICKWIT does not have the "MK." There has been a misunderstanding. So, it is just plain CHICKWIT.

Senator KENNEDY. It does not surprise me, because when we tried to find out about MKULTRA, it was very clear what our interests were; it was and is on human experimentation, and, obviously, on unwitting experimentation. These are our interests. We made all the requests on MKULTRA and got a response that this was the end of project MKULTRA. Then we found that the projects have changed, in names, to either MKSEARCH or MKOFTEN, or that the code name has been dropped on it. We had difficulty in getting information, because we did not make the exact kinds of requests for the information on these projects since their code names were changed. So you see our difficulty.

The Director responded that there was no human experimentation in those programs. Now, I understand that there was human experimentation in MKOFTEN.

Mr. GORDON. In project OFTEN, Senator, there was human testing involved. To the best of our knowledge, that was part of an ongoing DOD program. We identified a single compound which we were interested in as a defensive mechanism, because we knew that foreign intelligence people were using it.

We believe, from the evidence we have, that though the testing was fully intended on that compound, that the project was stopped in January of 1973, before any human testing for Agency was conducted.

Senator KENNEDY. I see. So, your point is that they intended to test it on humans, but actually they ceased it before it was tested?

Mr. GORDON. Yes, sir.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, the log of the tests here have June 1973, a period of four tests; two tests, two people each. Are you familiar with those?

Mr. GORDON. Senator, I am familiar, in that the Defense Department, in telling us the things that they had found out, said that there were two tests in June of 1973 on two military volunteers, and in the draft that I received on that, it said that it was wholly sponsored and funded by Army research and development. We have no results.

Senator KENNEDY. Yes, but you just said there was not human testing, before, as I understood the—

Mr. GORDON. Sir, I said under Agency sponsorship.

Senator KENNEDY. Oh, under Agency. The thing I am confused about is that we have the records of testing of those four; two tests of two individuals each. You say that there was not any testing, as far as the Agency is concerned. The Admiral assumed complete responsibility for the totality of these programs, just 4 minutes ago.

And, now, we have the DOD statement—their comments—saying that these matters were directed, controlled, and funded by the Intelligence Agency, and that they were the conduit of funds. Now, I am just trying to piece it together here.

Mr. GORDON. Sir, I can understand the confusion. I can only again say that I was aware of only one of those tests in June of 1973 that I was given to understand were two, and that they were done by the Department of Defense under Army's research and development. As such, they would not have been part of the Agency's project OFTEN.

Senator KENNEDY. Now, in one of the CIA documents on drug research you indicate Agency support for the clinical testing and collection of information on, and samples of, foreign drug developments, which terminated in January. Because of prolonged after-effects, additional charges to the contract were made after this date for the necessary post-test follow-up observation and examinations of the volunteer.

Mr. GORDON. Yes, sir.

Senator KENNEDY. There is a volunteer.

Mr. GORDON. I acknowledge there is conflict, but I cannot explain that. We have nothing in our records that indicates that there was the kind of testing that we were interested in, or CIA-sponsored

testing. We do know that there had been testing on this particular compound prior to Agency's saying, "Can you test it for us in this fashion?" We asked for a specific kind of application.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, this is your document, not DOD's document.

Mr. GORDON. Yes, sir.

Senator KENNEDY. It talks about a follow-up on the volunteer, and your testimony is that there was no human testing?

Mr. GORDON. We have nothing beyond that information.

Senator KENNEDY. And, yet, the documents that were provided for us, against some background yesterday, where we heard from other agents who talked about the value of the files that are kept by the Agency, seems to indicate otherwise. I mean, if you are confused, you can imagine how we are on this.

Mr. GORDON. Yes, sir, I certainly can.

Admiral TURNER. May I interrupt, sir?

Senator KENNEDY. Yes.

Admiral TURNER. I want to make it perfectly clear, Senator Kennedy, we are not professing to tell you the complete story of these activities. We are professing to tell you the complete story that we know. These records that we have uncovered are financial records. They do not tell the story; they tell pieces of it.

Senator KENNEDY. The thing, though, Admiral Turner, having tracked this the best that we could from the origins of the program, we are now up to 1973. There are people around who were involved in that program. In dealing with the early part of the 1950's, it is a little more difficult because the people who were involved in those programs are deceased, and we can understand that.

But, now, we are talking about the people who were involved in it in 1973 and we have direct conflicting testimony on the nature of this program, both from the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense. Now, is that not the case in terms of the material that we showed you in preparation for this hearing? The Department of Defense is in basic conflict with what you are telling us, in terms of the nature of the program? And we have just seen an example of that, in terms of my questions here.

Now, do you understand that; that there is a dilemma that we are confronted with at the present time?

Admiral TURNER. I do not sense a great sense of conflict between us and the Department of Defense.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, will you explain for me, then, why, in your testimony, you tell us that you have full responsibility for that, and Mr. Gordon says that there was no human testing, and then in the file here, it shows that there were four testings, and we will give you the dates on those programs?

Admiral TURNER. It is my understanding that is done under the Army program, not under the CIA program.

Senator KENNEDY. And the Army says, specifically, "The projects the Director defines in his testimony as basically Department of Defense projects, were, in fact, planned, directed, and controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency." Now, that is from the DOD; we got it last night; directed control, and that the military departments were solely a conduit of funds from the CIA to outside contractors.

Now, that is 1973. That is just a few years ago, and that is why we have difficulty on it, and I imagine you have difficulty, too.

Admiral TURNER. I have great difficulty. I am happy to ask the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, who is in the room, to come up and help us clarify this thing. I am not trying to hide anything. If there is confusion here—I do not understand it that way. I do not understand this statement; I have never seen it or heard it before you read it.

So, if she would like to come up, we will try to straighten it out between the two of us.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, I do not want to take away from your time. Does the Counsel just want to make a reference to that at this time, or if you want to be more elaborate on this, we will give you a chance.

Ms. SIEMER. Well, we will appear before you later on this morning, Senator. We do not know any more about it than the admiral does. We have the same records, and we come to a different conclusion. Our conclusion is that the testing that was done was part of a project that was tested by the Agency. We have no additional documents and no additional records, other than those that are available.

Senator KENNEDY. Then, we will wait. As I understand, you have the same documents as the Agency has and you both reached different conclusions, in terms of responsibility.

Ms. SIEMER. We have provided our documents to Admiral Turner. I apologize over the fact that they were not provided to him until 2 days ago, and he has not had an opportunity to look at those and try to analyze them. That is my fault, because it took us a long time to get them out of our files.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, we will hear from you later on. But, the problem, as we see it, is in this follow-on testing, and over the course of our investigations, we see the various kinds of drug testing assuming different names; it is the MKULTRA, MKSEARCH, MKCHICKWIT, MKOFTEN. Whether they have "MK" before them or not, there is a continuing program for a period of some 21 years, up to 1973, with unwitting and, then, witting subjects.

The matter that we are obviously concerned with is the issue of accountability; people wonder how these programs go on and continue. You are not going to be able to halt a program, or review it, or protect the people who are involved in it unless we know who is in charge. We have direct, conflicting testimony from the two agencies of Government that have responsibility in this area, that is the Agency and the Department of Defense, and that is where we are at.

Admiral TURNER. Well, we are happy to try to sort it out. I have just been handed what I am told is the DOD document that you are referring to, and in tab G, last page, there is a statement which—and this is a DOD document, not mine—it says:

In June, 1973, two military volunteers were tested at Earle—that is an army depot—with EA-3167, but these tests were funded by army RDCE funds, and they are not connected in any way with the CIA project.

I do believe I am responsible for OFTEN/CHICKWIT. I do believe that we funded some things through the Army under OFTEN/CHICKWIT, and that the Army did other projects which were not part of OFTEN/CHICKWIT, but were in the same area and related

to it, and that this testing of human volunteers was in that latter category of an Army project closely related to OFTEN/CHICKWIT.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, we will move on from this. I will yield to Senator Schweiker on it, but we will try and get the staffs of your department and DOD with the same material, since we all agree that we have got the same documents, so that we can at least get a resolution about it. I think that is going to be important.

We have the remaining areas, which we are going to review with Admiral Turner, but Senator Schweiker has an area now.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Well, I have another example the same exact sort of conflict between your CIA testimony at the last hearing and the information we now have, Admiral. I want to preface my remarks by saying I commend you for releasing the initial documents. I know it was not an easy thing to do; and I know from having served on the former Intelligence Committee, that that committee could not even get the information at all. So, I think you have to be given credit for providing us with the documents.

But, I want to bring up another instance of the same type of conflict that Senator Kennedy just brought up with regard to other projects. When I questioned you last time you were here, I asked you about subproject 54 on brain concussion. One of your aides gave a brief reply, and you promised to find out what you could about it and supply it to us.

We have not had too much success in getting any additional information, except, I think, at the last minute, we were told the CIA really did not have control of this project: It was handled by the Office of Naval Research; it was basically their project. The CIA phased it out.

Well, here we have, again, in the Defense Department's, testimony, dated September 20th, what appears to be a contradiction. Here is what DOD says about it:

This project began in October, 1954 and was terminated, at least with respect to the Navy, in December, 1955. It was performed by a contractor located in California. The involvement of the Navy was primarily as a conduit of funds from the Central Intelligence Agency to the contractor. A small amount of Navy funds may also have been used for this contract. In December, 1955, this project was terminated as far as the Navy involvement was concerned, and it thereafter, apparently became subproject 54 in the MKULTRA project.

We are faced with a real dilemma in pinpointing responsibility and authority as to what happened. Here is another classic example where, initially, you folks said, no; it was funded and run by the Office of Naval Research; it was their project. That was the only information you could supply to us about the project. Now, the Defense Department is saying just the opposite.

How do we pinpoint accountability and responsibility? How can we tell who was in charge?

Mr. LAUBINGER. Senator, I would like to make a few comments to that, since I answered your question before on 54. We furnished the committee with all the project folders on MKULTRA, including 54, complete.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I want to compliment you for that. I think it was critical to our attempts to sort out what went on in the MKULTRA projects, I think we should compliment you for doing that.

Senator KENNEDY. Would you identify yourself, please?

Mr. LAUBINGER. I beg your pardon, Senator. I am Frank Laubinger with the Office of Technical Service, which was formally TSD, Technical Services Division. I testified before with the Admiral on MKULTRA.

On project 54, it has got a rather sensational proposal in there, in terms of the work that they propose to do, and you asked about the proposal and I said, in fact, it was never funded under MKULTRA. Now, I overlooked—at least, my memory did not serve me correctly when I went through that file folder to see one memorandum dated January 10, 1956, which makes it quite clear, as a matter of fact, that that proposal was based on prior work that was funded by the Agency.

Senator SCHWEIKER. By whom?

Mr. LAUBINGER. By the CIA. So, that information was in their file folder. It did not happen to be in my head when I testified.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think I might have read part of that memo to you at the last hearing. That is why I argued with you at the time, because I think I had documents in front of me, as I recall, which clearly indicated CIA involvement. I did read that to you. You did supply the documents to us. There is no argument about that information, but you seemed to be denying what appeared clear from the documents and persisted in denying it until this morning.

Mr. LAUBINGER. Perhaps I am sort of headstrong, myself, and in my own view, I am reading under the ULTRA project, that if it had been funded under ULTRA, it would have had a project number and identified as such. The thing that threw me was that it was funded, apparently, outside of any MKULTRA activity and it was under the normal contracting process, so that it was not included in MKULTRA as any work done under that funding umbrella.

The file folder that you have and I have, right here, makes it quite clear, however, that 1 year's work was done through Navy funding—a Navy funding mechanism—on which the proposal was based that ultimately came into the MKULTRA program. That second proposal was never funded. So, there was conflict and I, personally, I think, introduced a little bit of confusion in that in my testimony.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Well, do you agree or not agree with DOD's statement here that even though the initial funding went through Navy, the Navy was really acting just as a conduit for the CIA?

Mr. LAUBINGER. I think that is correct.

Admiral TURNER. Would you like me to address your other basic points, Senator?

Senator KENNEDY. Yes; if we could go to the quality of the nature of the files of the Agency, and the kind of information that is getting up through the system. Maybe you would want to make a general comment about those allegations and charges which we heard from the four witnesses to the effect that many of the descriptions of ULTRA projects contained in the files, for which they were responsible, were not accurate. The witnesses referred to these descriptions as boilerplate descriptions. One went so far as to say that some of the records were intended to be misleading. Mr. Lashbrook even implied that there would be two sets of files; one with a complete, accurate description; one without that.

We continue to be troubled by the nature of the recordkeeping. We have direct conflicts by sworn testimony by different agents. Obviously, your explanation has been of some help, but we had different conflicts about just whether the recordkeeping was in this file or that file; agents, under sworn testimony, who told that they were told by superiors to work up a justification, and others that said that they signed matters as a matter of routine that had no relevancy to the substance which they were interested in.

We cannot come away from the conclusion that at least somewhere—I do not think it is with you, personally, but I think within the Agency, that they felt that this was all part of the past and it was not really necessary to really come forward with the kind of information that close this chapter.

We find, just in our staff people interviewing agents and people that have information, that they have never been contacted by the CIA, even in recent times; recent weeks, recent days. And this is disturbing.

But, we want to look to the future, both toward the charter of the Agency that will be directed toward the protection of the human subjects and we want to look to our legislation. We have extended the life of the panel on protection of human subjects, now. We passed it in the Senate last week. It did not have a particular phrase, in terms of the Agency and DOD on it, but it is absolutely essential that we do, when we come to grips with that, hopefully at the end of this year or the early part of next. The Secretary of HEW has some ideas relating to that whole panel which we have to clarify.

But, we will want your support in the charter which, I am sure, from your own personal testimony, you would see achieved, and we would want your support in terms of the legislation in the future. We thank you for your presence here today.

Admiral TURNER. Thank you very much.

Senator KENNEDY. We will hear from Deanne Siemer from the Department of Defense, who also has got a conflict in terms of time, her testimony will be, as I understand it, relatively brief and then we will recess.

Ms. Deanne Siemer, we are glad to have you here. We welcome you here. You have a lot of empty seats on both sides of you. You look like a lonely figure out there, but I can tell from our past communications with you on other matters, that you handle these responsibilities extremely well and capably for the Department.

We welcome your testimony here, we would like you, if you would, to direct yourself to those inconsistencies that I mentioned earlier with Mr. Turner, giving you an opportunity to address those. I will ask you to do whatever you want to do, in terms of your presentation, but I hope you will come to grips with that particular problem; whatever way you want to proceed.

**STATEMENT OF DEANNE C. SIEMER, GENERAL COUNSEL,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

Ms. SIEMER. Senator, let me address first the question of the testing at Edgewood with respect to this compound, which has been designated 3167.

Senator KENNEDY. What was that one? Can you tell us?

Ms. SIEMER. That appears on page 5 of my report to the Secretary, and it is a project that began in 1971, was terminated in 1973, and was part of Often, or Mkoften. Apparently, what happened here is that the Edgewood Arsenal research laboratories were testing a number of compounds prior to the time that the Central Intelligence Agency had any interest in these compounds.

They tested the compounds both on animals and in human testing, and the human testing has been reported to you previously. In 1971, the Central Intelligence Agency apparently reviewed Edgewood's work in connection with their Project Often to identify any part of Edgewood's work that might be useful for that project, or useful for the purposes that they had in mind, which were apparently different than the purposes for which Edgewood had initially done the testing.

In 1971, the Agency transferred some \$37,000 to Edgewood to pursue testing of this compound, which was designated EA-3167, which had previously been tested by Edgewood. The Agency was interested in some different kinds of testing.

Specifically, they wanted to know from Edgewood whether this compound could be put on an adhesive substance and transferred to humans through skin contact. Edgewood's previous experiments with this compound had apparently been done in different forms of administering it by intermuscular injection, and other means of testing it, for different purposes.

The Agency wanted to know, could this compound be placed on an adhesive substance and transferred to skin for absorption through the skin. Again, the documentation is very sketchy and it is difficult to tell exactly what was done. Edgewood took the Agency's money, did the testing, and was successful in formulating a way to apply this compound to an adhesive.

They tested it primarily on animals and, indeed, the indications are that all of the results that were reported to the Agency were testing on animals; primarily, I think, on mice. The funding for this was planned to be terminated in January of 1973. The funding apparently was not terminated until June of 1973.

The testing about which you asked Admiral Turner occurred sometime in June of 1973. It is our conclusion from the documents available to us, and from the people available to us, that the testing on that particular compound, in June of 1973, was a part of the Agency's project.

Now, as I say, I have no other documents to support that conclusion than the Agency has to support their conclusion that it was not. The reason I reach that conclusion is that Edgewood had completed its testing of this compound and had no further interest in it at the time that the Agency asked Edgewood to take it up again in 1971. When the Agency asked Edgewood to take it up again, they did, they did a certain amount of testing and that testing was completed in June of 1973, when the funding from the Agency was completed.

There are, I think, five documents relevant to this, which your staff has been provided by the Agency. First, is a CIA document dated May 29, 1973, which is a memorandum for the director of research and development. The second is an undated CIA document entitled, "Influencing Human Behavior." The third is a CIA document dated February 12, 1975, which is a memorandum for the record and a trip report to Edgewood to interview people with respect to what that program involved. The fourth is a CIA document dated February 17,

1971, which, again, is a memorandum for the director of research and development.

Those are the documents that we have; those are the documents that the Agency has; and that is what we know about that program.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, that is very helpful. I gather from what you say that the interest of the Department—DOD had terminated prior to the actual testing that was done.

Ms. SIEMER. That appears to be the case. This compound was one of a large number of compounds that were surveyed by Edgewood for various purposes. The Agency came and looked at Edgewood's survey, identified this compound as of particular interest to their purpose, and asked that further work be done.

Senator SCHWEIKER. There was a destruction of CIA documents in January 1973. Is there any indication that significant documents relating to this project might have been destroyed with the files that the CIA destroyed around that period of time?

Ms. SIEMER. I do not know that, Senator. I have no way of knowing how the Agency kept their records with respect to this, or what records one would expect to find.

Senator KENNEDY. I think Dr. Gottlieb did that prior to the time he left. We are going to hear about that in a short time.

Were there any occasions that you know of where the CIA decided that they did not want to share the results of some of these experiments with the Department of Defense, and where they took the projects out from under the Defense Department's surveillance?

Ms. SIEMER. Yes, Senator, and that is the experiment that Senator Schweiker referred to with respect to blast concussion. The Navy had some interest in that project because they have an ongoing study of headgear and protective headgear.

The project began in October 1954, and it was a theoretical, physical study intended to use fluid-filled flasks and dynamite to see what happened to the fluid in the flask when the impact from the blast hit them. That work was funded by the Agency, and when the contractor came in with a follow-on proposal, the Agency's documents indicate that they decided to terminate the Navy's involvement in that program because they doubted the Navy's capability to maintain the security of the program.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do the documents show how long after the Navy's involvement terminated that the CIA carried on with the project?

Ms. SIEMER. They do not, and they do not show that the CIA did carry it on. They do show that the CIA terminated the Navy involvement and, specifically, they were concerned with the possibility of operating a program securely under the previous cover, which was the Office of Naval Research.

Senator KENNEDY. That means, basically, they did not trust them?

Ms. SIEMER. I would hope that they would trust the Navy, but apparently what it involved was—the CIA's document says that this work would involve human experiments of a type not easily justifiable on medical or therapeutic grounds. They also noted that they would have to clear a number of Navy personnel; a number of Navy personnel would have to know that this work was going on. They did not want to do that.

Senator KENNEDY. What year was that?

Ms. SIEMER. That was in 1956.

Senator KENNEDY. I see.

Ms. SIEMER. So, they decided against clearing the Navy personnel, and since they could not run the program without clearing the Navy personnel, using the Navy as a conduit, they terminated the Navy involvement in the program. Now, you have heard testimony this morning that they also terminated the program. We have no way of knowing that that is the case.

Senator KENNEDY. We have been over, in 1975, the Department of Defense's programs in very considerable detail. Could you briefly describe the kinds of research projects that were of interest to the DOD over the recent periods of time, and the significant results of any that the Department of Defense derived from any of these programs?

Ms. SIEMER. Yes, Senator. The program that I described at Edgewood, which terminated in 1973, is really the only significant recent program that was conducted, using military facilities. And as I said, that program was successful in the sense that the Army developed what the Agency asked them to develop, and they were successful in doing what the Agency asked them to do. Whether that constitutes a product or constitutes a contribution, I do not know.

The remaining programs, as you can see—four of them were terminated in the early 1950's or 1960's, and those are four Navy programs, and those programs are primarily where the Navy acted as a conduit for Central Intelligence Agency funds. Let me just review those briefly for you.

There were four programs in which our records indicate that the Navy operated solely as a channel for funds to outside contractors. Those are the programs described in my memorandum, the first of which is a synthesis of analogs of certain kinds of stimulants. The second is the identification of a nonaddictive substitute for codeine. The third is the blast concussion project which I have just discussed, and the fourth is the administration of LSD to human subjects, again, back in the early 1950's.

Those four projects, the documents indicate, the Navy operated solely as a conduit of funds. Two of the remaining programs were Army programs, and there was no human testing. Those programs—the first is described on page 4 of my memorandum, and that was the effort to identify drugs with behavioral effects. This is the Chickwit, or Mkhickwit, program, which was looking to identify developments in Europe or the Far East.

The second was a project to develop a data base for computer use to easily access the large amount of information about various drugs, and Edgewood contributed to the data base that was used by the Agency for its Project Often.

Senator KENNEDY. I guess they had a division between the Agency and the DOD, a matter which we referred to earlier. Also, during the late 1950's, there was a decision by DOD to split off its testing, in terms of LSD, from the CIA, and those are referred to in the Church committee report.

So, I think the significance is that we have seen in the past a division of responsibility and the separations of responsibility, and the absence of coordination. And at least in terms of the most recent times, we have seen a continued division, in terms of responsibility; as late as

2025 Release 2007/01/16 : CIA-RDP83-00156R000300050033-4

this morning, at least in terms of interpretation about who had the responsibility in these particular areas of Mkchickwit, Search, and Ultra.

What benefits were derived from these programs?

Ms. SIEMER. The blast concussion program that was conducted by the Navy for a year resulted in a 17-page research report, which I am informed was a valuable contribution. That researcher has continued to work in that field, and that is a field that is of substantial use to the military, because it involves the development of protective headgear.

The project to develop data bases for computer access also has a substantial amount of use. As you know, there is a vast amount of data about drugs, and their side effects and direct effects, available, and being able to access that information and retrieve it quickly and efficiently is a useful contribution.

The only other program that was conducted by the services is the program at Edgewood with respect to applying this compound to adhesive substances, and whether that was useful or not would have to come from the Agency. We were successful in doing what they asked us to do, which is developing a way of applying it to the adhesive substance, but whether the use of an adhesive substance is useful, we do not know.

Senator CHAFEE. It seems to me that in some of these experiments, the fact that they are not useful, itself, is helpful. A negative answer can sometimes be of assistance.

The thing that has bothered me a little is, for example, the testing of this EA-3167 that was being done at Edgewood Arsenal, under the Army's direction and without the CIA involvement, at the beginning, anyway, and it seems to me that recordkeeping in this whole business seems to have been haphazard, at best.

Suppose somebody comes along 5 years from now and thinks that there might be something to EA-3167? Are they going to start all over again, or does somebody have a record that shows this was a failure?

Ms. SIEMER. The records available show what the compound is, chemically; show what the results were on dogs, guinea pigs, monkeys, and so on, and so all of the results of that research are available. As to the application—what the Central Intelligence Agency made of whatever was done for this particular application at Edgewood, I do not know what records are available of that.

But, the actual results of dog and monkey and mouse experiments—that is, that the mouse died, or the monkey had particular effects—I believe are available.

Senator CHAFEE. Well, it seems to me fairly important to have this information—you mentioned a retrieval system. It is fairly important, like we just said, that you do not go through this all over again when some bright fellow comes up with the suggestion.

Also, with reference to those two military volunteers that were discussed—now, was that under CIA, or was that under—I was going to say “you,” but I will say the Army I am not sure.

Ms. SIEMER. Well, that is the subject of the current discussion, as to whose problem it was. It is my conclusion from the documents that that was a part of the CIA program. I cannot say it any more definitively than Admiral Turner can say it is his conclusion it was a part of a DOD program.

Senator CHAFEE. Thank you very much.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Based on your survey of the different projects that were done through the Department of Defense, I wonder if you could give us a rough estimate of how many human subjects were used by the Department of Defense in these kinds of experiments over this period.

Now, I am not talking about situations in which the Department of Defense was merely a conduit for the CIA. Obviously, as you point out in your statement to us, DOD served as a conduit in a number of instances. On the other hand, there were some experiments that the Defense Department was responsible for, not as a conduit. Could you give the committee any kind of a rough estimate of the number of human beings that were involved in these kinds of experiments during this period, in experiments that the Department of Defense or one of its branches or subintelligence groups was running?

Ms. SIEMER. Yes; I think, Senator, I could give you some sketchy understanding that I have from the documents. Of these eight programs in which there was some military participation, there are four in which there was human testing, and one in which there was a possibility of human testing.

The first is the Edgewood Arsenal program that we have been talking about, and that is this compound EA-3167. Prior to the Agency's involvement in 1971, there was testing of that compound in a different form and for different purposes at the Holmesburg State Prison in Pennsylvania. The documents indicate that that may have involved from 5 to 12 prisoners; one document says 5, another one says 12.

There was subsequent testing of that compound at the Edgewood laboratories involving military volunteers, and that phase of it may have involved as many as 15 persons.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They were witting?

Ms. SIEMER. Yes; they were, Senator, and that was prior to the Agency's involvement.

The Navy project with respect to synthesis of analogs of certain stimulants—the documents do not indicate that that involved human testing, but it is possible that it did. I am unable to determine whether it did or did not. The relative CIA document indicates that the merits were going to be determined on tests on mice.

The second program conducted by the Navy, which was the identification of a nonaddictive substitute for codeine, was carried out at a Government agency in Kentucky. We do not have any indication of how many persons that was conducted on, but that was a very substantial project. The Central Intelligence Agency spent over \$280,000 on that project, and that was an average of between \$34,000 and \$45,000 a year. So, there may have been a substantial number of people involved in that.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Again, were they witting or unwitting subjects?

Ms. SIEMER. I have no way of telling that. Those records would be available only from the Agency. This is a program in which we—that, the Navy—was only a conduit for the funds.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is that Dr. Isbell's work that you are talking about?

Ms. SIEMER. Yes; it is.

The third is the administration of LSD to human subjects. That was begun in 1952 and completed in 1956. Our records indicate that there were six knowing subjects who were a part of the researchers' own staff who were involved in that, and that later on, there were eight subjects who were Soviet defectors who were tested in Europe—I am sorry. That is part of project 5.

On project 4, this was done by CIA, and those are the only facts that we have in our documents.

On the 5th, the Navy project which was development of speech-inducing drugs, there was a test of those drugs on eight Soviet defectors in Europe in 1952, I think—in August or September of 1952—and the test was apparently a failure, because they could not formulate the substance in a way that the defectors could not taste it and, therefore, they could not be kept unwitting of the test.

Senator KENNEDY. Sometimes I think that might have leaked out from over in the Senate, that speech-inducing drug.

Ms. SIEMER. That is it. That is what we know from the documents we have available.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Now, is this work that you have described pretty well confined to programs conducted in connection with the CIA? In other words, my question also directed itself—and I am not sure if I have made it clear—to non-CIA sponsored work. Are you including that in your answer?

Ms. SIEMER. No, I am not, Senator. The non-CIA sponsored work was previously reported to you in 1975, and you have our Inspector General's report on that and that is, so far as we know, a complete report.

Senator SCHWEIKER. OK. Now, in connection with that, a couple of years ago, we were told by the Defense Department that they would make every effort to contact people who had been used as subjects of DOD research. I think there were several thousands of people involved, as I recall, at least well over a 1,000, though I cannot be precise, without checking. The Department was going to make every effort to contact the people who were tested in the program. I realize that you are new on board and were not involved with this initially, so my question may be something you have to report back to us on a little bit later.

Could you update this committee on whether DOD has been successful in contacting former subjects of research? How effective have the Department's efforts to follow up and inform the subjects of those tests been? The witnesses at our previous hearings did, I believe, make that commitment to us.

Ms. SIEMER. I do have a report on that for you, Senator. This report is as of August 22, 1977, which is the date of your original hearings on this subject. As of that date, we had completed medical examinations on 127 of the known participants; 176 had been contacted and had agreed to an examination, but the examination had not yet been scheduled; 146 had been located, but they had not made a decision as yet as to whether to be examined; 22 were deceased, and we were able to find death certificates for 12 of those, but have other information that 22 of them were deceased; 39 refused examination, and 177 we are still working on locating.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I want to compliment you on your testimony. You certainly have been very direct, specific, and candid with us. It is obvious that you have done your homework and certainly tried to comply with the intent of the committee's request for testimony in areas of our responsibility, and we thank you for that.

Senator CHAFEE. Mr. Chairman, just one other question. About those two military volunteers that were involved in 1973, was there any followup on them, regardless of who was responsible for the experimentation, either DOD or CIA?

Ms. SIEMER. It is my understanding, Senator, that they are included in the followup statistics that I have just given you.

Senator CHAFEE. Now, I just wonder, out of curiosity, would the results of that examination go back into the file at Edgewood, so that the experimentation is then wrapped up and the documentation on the experimentation completed?

Ms. SIEMER. The followup study is being done as a separate study, but the information developed from it can be accessed through computers and other records by researchers. We have privacy problems, and that is, you have to be able to generalize the data, and cannot transmit data about a specific person.

Senator CHAFEE. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add my congratulations on the testimony today. You certainly had all the facts.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, all of us are impressed. You obviously have personally taken this—and the Department has—as a matter of very considerable priority and importance, and it is shown by your familiarity with the material and the responsiveness to the questions.

Ms. SIEMER. Thank you, Senator.

[The following material was submitted for the record:]

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ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 36

THE NEW YORK TIMES
4 August 1977

80 INSTITUTIONS USED IN C.I.A. MIND STUDIES

Admiral Turner Tells Senators of Behavior Control Research— Bars Drug Testing Now

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, testified today that the C.I.A. had secretly supported human behavior control research at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges or universities as well as hospitals, prisons and pharmaceutical companies.

He told a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Health subcommittee that recently discovered financial records indicate that during the most intense period of the project, code-named MK-Ultra, the agency had supported 185 nongovernment researchers in 149 separate research projects. He said that the main action years of MK-Ultra were from 1953 through 1963. The projects, he said, had included tests of LSD and of a "K," or "knockout drop."

"It is totally abhorrent to me to think of using humans as guinea pigs," Admiral Turner said, adding: "I assure you that the C.I.A. is in no way engaged in either witting or unwitting testing of drugs today."

He said he had turned over the names of the institutions and the researchers to Senate investigators and said that the agency would notify the institutions that were used.

Subjects Being Sought

Admiral Turner said that the 8,000 pages of newly discovered documents do not contain the names of the subjects of the tests but do contain "leads" that might enable them to be found.

He said that he was working with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano Jr., and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell to see if the C.I.A. could find the subjects used in medical and drug experiments and discover if any persons had suffered damage as a result of the experiments.

Staffs of the Senate intelligence committee and the health subcommittee are continuing an investigation, and the health subcommittee plans additional public hearings in September.

The following new details of the C.I.A.'s behavior control experiments emerged at today's hearing:

Admiral Turner acknowledged under questioning that the C.I.A. had apparently planned to test drugs on terminal cancer patients at the same institution where it secretly contributed \$375,000 toward the construction of a hospital building. The New York Times has independently confirmed the institution is Georgetown University Medical School here.

Admiral Turner said that "some unwitting testing took place on criminal sexual psychopaths confined at a state hospital." He did not identify the institution.

Though the main active years for MK-Ultra were 1953 to 1963, the C.I.A. is conducting an internal inquiry to determine what its role may have been in a project coordinated with the Department of the Army, code-named Oifen -Chick-wit, that was active until 1973.

The involvement with Georgetown University Hospital, which served many of Washington's most powerful figures and treated the son of the Senate Health subcommittee chairman, Edward M. Kennedy, for cancer, was the most illustrative of how the C.I.A. operated. The agency was seeking an institution where its own personnel could test a wide range of drugs including a "knockout pill."

In 1955, the agency authorized a \$375,000 contribution toward the construction of the Gorman Building at the university through a covert medical fund, the Geschikter Foundation for Medical Research. Though Admiral Turner never mentioned Georgetown by name, he said there was no indication that the unnamed university officials knew about the agency's involvement.

The C.I.A., according to documents turned over to the Senate, was worried about the legality of the secret funding because Georgetown took the Geschikter grant and used it with other money to obtain matching funds under provisions of the Hill-Burton Act, which supported hospital construction. Under certain circumstances it is illegal to use one Federal grant to obtain another. The C.I.A. obtained an opinion from its counsel in 1955 that its process was legal.

"The proposed facility," wrote one unidentified official, "offers a unique opportunity for the secure handling of such clinical testing." Admiral Turner said that the C.I.A. had obtained no evidence that testing actually took place.

However, Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, said that his reading of documents supplied by the agency made it an inescapable conclusion that tests took place.

'Right to Know' Stressed

At the two-hour hearing today, Senator Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, pressed Admiral Turner to let the universities, researchers and possible subjects of the tests know of the C.I.A.'s involvement. "The individuals have a right to know who they are and why they were used," he said.

Senator Kennedy also urged Admiral Turner to find and interview Dr. Sidney J. Gottlieb, a 24-year employee of the

C.I.A.'s technical service division, which directed the projects.

"Every single document the staff reviews has Mr. Gottlieb's name on it," the Senator said, adding, "One thing is for sure: Gottlieb knows." Dr. Gottlieb, who retired in 1973, was interviewed at length by Senate investigators in 1975 but told them he could not recall much about the project.

Continued

Carter urges liberalization of dope laws

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Jimmy Carter asked Congress on Tuesday to ease all federal criminal penalties for possession of up to an ounce of marijuana but to impose a crackdown on dope dealers to "swift, certain and severe punishment."

"We can, and should, continue to discourage the use of marijuana," Carter told Congress in a message outlining a broad approach to curb drug abuse. "But this can be done without defining the smoker as a criminal."

During four decades of stringent laws against marijuana a failure because more than 45 million Americans have tried it and estimated 11 million are regular users, Carter asked Congress to substitute civil penalties for criminal penalties.

The present criminal penalty for first-time possession of any marijuana is a \$1,000 fine and up to a year in prison. The second offense is optional.

Peter B. Bensinger, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), said Carter's proposal "is presidential legislation of what is really the present prosecutorial practice. There's not a prosecutor in the United States who would prosecute a case of possessing an ounce or less of marijuana."

DEA spokesperson said federal drug laws do not actively pursue investigations of simple possession of small amounts of marijuana.

"When we go in thinking there might be cocaine or cocaine and find small amounts of marijuana, we normally refer that to the local authorities," the spokesperson said.

Carter's proposal would substitute a civil penalty, such as a traffic ticket, for existing criminal sanctions.

Carter is presently considering one measure that would attach a \$100 fine to a possession violation, said Dr. Peter G. Berman, the President's special assistant for drug issues. He said a second bill before Congress contains no fine.

Berman said the administration would not ask Congress a bill of its own, but from Carter's message it was clear that the President wants at least some amount of marijuana laws to be changed.

Carter's demand for a crackdown on dealers and sellers was aimed particularly at large suppliers and smugglers. "Going

after the opium poppy from which heroin is derived as close to the source as possible is the key to what we are trying to do," Bourne said.

"I'm ordering the attorney general to concentrate on breaking the links between organized crime and drug trafficking," Carter told reporters. The President told Congress: "Drug traffickers must understand that they face swift, certain and severe punishment; and our law enforcement and judicial systems must have the resources to make this prospect a very real threat."

Carter said drug abuse costs more than \$15 billion a year.

He directed the National Institute on Drug Abuse to put a high priority on treatment programs for all drug abusers, including alcoholics, and stressed the importance of adequate rehabilitation and job training.

In drug research, he urged a sustained effort to find out why people turn to drugs, including alcohol and cigarettes, and to find out how to respond in better ways to the psychological needs they satisfy.

He directed the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to begin a study of barbiturates and other sedative-hypnotic drugs and ordered a special audit of drug companies by the DEA to make certain they comply with barbiturate regulations.

He said HEW will determine whether abused sedative-hypnotic drugs should remain on the market and directed the attorney general, in cooperation with state officials, to prosecute doctors who knowingly overprescribe drugs including barbiturates.

Carter also directed U.S. intelligence agencies to emphasize international drug trafficking; the State Department to include crop and income substitution in its aid programs for countries where illicit drugs are grown, and several agencies to determine the legality of revoking passports of major traffickers and freezing assets gained in illegal drug traffic.

The President, whose three sons have experimented with marijuana, made a campaign promise to decriminalize marijuana.



VOLUME 71 NUMBER 114 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1977 MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48824



In the lobby of Provincial East, 94-year-old Hazel Munyon plays catch with other residents. Emphasis is on keeping patients active despite increased

work, a practice encouraged by Lorann Siddall, R.N., who is in charge of the facility.

NURSING CARE ABOVE AVERAGE

State homes rated high

By JOE PIZZO
State News Staff Writer

Nursing homes have somewhat less than a sterling reputation — the subject of investigations from New York to Lansing — and the cause of raised eyebrows whenever it is mentioned that a friend or relative has been "put away" in such a facility.

Late last month, a representative of the Michigan Department of Social Services told a legislative committee investigating nursing home abuses that only about 10 per cent of the state's nursing homes are guilty of neglect and mistreatment of patients.

At Provincial East, 2815 Northwind Dr., one of two nursing homes in East Lansing, there are no patients reduced to zombie-like states through routine use of powerful tranquilizing drugs, and the accent is on patient care through participation, according to Lorann Siddall, R.N., associate administrator of the facility.

She heads a staff of 10 nurses and about 60 aides who care for about 110 Provincial East residents.

At first glance, Provincial East appears to be an extension of a living room in a private home. There is no "hospital smell" of alcohol and Betadine, and the atmosphere is very relaxed. Residents and staff walk freely through the corridors, and Siddall — along with her staff — knows each resident by name.

"It's not a concentration camp," she emphasized. "People aren't being 'put away.'"

There is far more responsibility placed on nurses and aides in a skilled-care facility such as Provincial East than in a hospital, Siddall said.

"This is putting nursing back where it used to be — more independent (of physicians' orders)," she said. "It's nursing like we all knew when we were back in school."

Physicians routinely visit the facility every 30 days and more often if a resident's condition requires it.

Medications used regularly are delivered daily by a local pharmacy, which also provides a supply of medications to be used in emergency medical situations.

The staff at Provincial East must work at salaries much lower than hospitals pay, Siddall said.

A registered nurse makes only about \$5 an hour, while a licensed practical nurse makes about \$4.

Aides start at the minimum wage — \$2.30 an hour — and salaries range up to \$3.00 an hour, according to Siddall.

The high patient load makes it necessary to hire aides, who require no special training. They assume many responsibilities normally taken care of by nurses in hospitals.

"We're training lay people to provide patient care," Siddall said. "We keep our staff very well informed."

Siddall herself stops in for visits with residents regularly, and conducts surprise inspections as well.

"I peek in the closets, look under the drawers, go through the medication rooms and check records," she said, adding that responsible employees are informed if she finds anything amiss.

Jean Maple, R.N., director of nursing, said very few patients are routinely given tranquilizers or sedatives.

A random check of patient medication orders found this to be true. Some orders included a mild tranquilizer or low-dose sedative, but directions indicated they were to be given only when needed.

Maple said the decision to give such medication is made by a registered nurse, and she would rather see a patient give a nursing staff a bit more trouble than be sedated to the point of somnolence.

Residents at Provincial East are divided into two categories for purposes of Medicaid and other third party health insurance reimbursement, according to Siddall.

Basic care patients, she said, are those with no major medical problems who do not require a great deal of "professional nursing assessment" — care that must be provided by registered nurses or licensed practical nurses.

Skilled-care patients do require this sort of treatment.

Provincial East is licensed by the state of Michigan as a skilled-care facility.

Rates charged are very close to the reimbursement schedules provided by the state under the Medicaid program, Siddall said, and patients or their families are given assistance in applying for Medicaid benefits if they become eligible after entering the facility.

CEDAR VILLAGE PRECINCT TURNS OUT ONLY 9

Lack of voters, upsets, in both E. Lansing, Lansing primaries

By MICHAEL KLOCKE
and MICHAEL ROUSE
State News Staff Writers

Both the Lansing and East Lansing primary elections Tuesday were marked with low voter turnout and a lack of upsets.

East Lansing voters chose Paula Johnson, Alan Fox, Karen Barrett and Carolyn Stell to run in November for two vacant city council seats.

Joey Reagan and Peter Coughlan were trimmed out of the race.

A total of 4,346 people turned out at the polls, out of a possible 33,000 registered voters.

The 13 per cent turnout is typical for summer primary elections, said City Clerk Beverly Colizzi. Included in the tally were 1,077 absentee voters.

Johnson received 2,152 votes; Fox, 1,824; Barrett, 1,798; and Stell, 1,498.

"There may be two women on the council next year," said present councilmember Mary Sharp as the results were coming in at East Lansing City Hall.

Colizzi, a veteran of nine years of East Lansing elections, said before the primary that this year's campaigning was so low-key she could not predict the turnout or which candidates had the best chances.

During the day, reports from election workers in the 37 precincts were that "nobody's voting."

Precinct 17, in the Cedar Village Apartments area, had only nine votes cast.

Other student "ghetto" precincts dropped significantly in votes over the last primary.

The four top vote-getters will now be gearing up for the city election on November 8.

In Lansing's fourth ward, it will be two-term incumbent Jack Gunther and Dotti Shonkwiler advancing to the November 8 general election.

They easily outdistanced the other two candidates, Carolyn Owens and Eva Kipper, in a very low voter turnout.

The final totals were: Gunther, 903; Shonkwiler, 834; Owens, 274; and Kipper,

NY Times: CIA tries 25-year mind tests

NEW YORK (AP) — A 25-year effort by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) aimed at learning how to control the human mind cost \$25 million and involved several medical research institutions and government hospitals in the United States and Canada, the New York Times said Tuesday.

The Times said interviews and access to 2,000 CIA documents added to what was already known about the agency's investigations into behavior and mind control that ended in 1973.

The Times said the CIA channeled funds through three private medical research foundations: the Geschikter Foundation for Medical Research of Washington, the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation and the now-defunct Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc.

The director of the \$50 million Macy Foundation, Dr. John W. Bowers, denied any link to the CIA.

Dr. Charles F. Geschikter, a pathologist associated with Georgetown University, referred inquiries about the foundation registered in his name to a lawyer who represents the university.

The lawyer, Vincent Fuller, said there would be no comment until Georgetown finished its investigation into any relationship it may have had with the CIA.

Among other things in its more than full-page article on the CIA, the Times said that:

•The Geschikter Foundation gave \$3 million to the university for construction of a medical school building.

•The defunct foundation funded experiments on isolation and sensory deprivation conducted by the late Dr. D. Ewen Cameron of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal.

•It also underwrote drug experiments on mental patients and staff members of the Butler Memorial Hospital in Providence, R.I.

•The same foundation, largely run by the CIA, nonetheless was given the appearance of being associated with the Cornell University Medical Center.

It was set up under the direction of Dr. Harold Wolff, a psychiatrist and an authority on pain, who asked to collect information about "brainwashing."

•Dr. Carl Pfeiffer, a pharmacologist, conducted LSD experiments for the CIA on prisoners at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta and the Bordenstown Reformatory in New Jersey between 1955 and 1964.

He is now associated with a private treatment center in New Jersey.

blood cell changes due to PBB, scientists say

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scientists told a Commerce subcommittee Tuesday people in Michigan experienced blood changes lowering their power to fight after being exposed to PBB, a widely used toxic industrial chemical.

The report came from two doctors from Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York who said they could not project the long-term impact but called for broad research on effects of PBB, or polychlorinated biphenyl, which have been used as a fire retardant and are suspected cause of cancer in animals.

The doctors, Irving Selikoff and George Rosen, based their findings on tests with 45 dairy farmers and their families whose dairy food contaminated by PBB in 1973 ate the chemical compound accidentally mixed into livestock feed and distributed across the state.

In 18 cases, they said, there was a "gross abnormality" in the percentage and number of lymphocytes in the blood — with a sharply reduced proportion of white blood cells which combat infections or disease and increase in "null" cells no longer able to perform that function.

Selikoff said none of the 45 examined could be characterized as A-O-K and that results in Michigan were "very different" from those found when the same tests

Gov. Milliken signs an important PBB bill. Story on page 3.

were performed on Wisconsin dairy farmers and New York residents who had not eaten PBB-contaminated food.

The panel headed by Rep. Andrew McGuire, D-N.J., also heard from a PBB victim, Ronald Creighton, 32, who was a farmer in Standwood, Mich., and now gets Social Security disability payments.

Creighton described various problems he and his family suffered for years — including dizziness, fatigue, swelled joints — and remedies doctors prescribed until they discovered the cause of the trouble.

The New York doctors also told McGuire's subcommittee that earlier tests with more than 1,000 people in Michigan found about 30 per cent with "neurological symptoms" related to PBB-poisoning and about 20 per cent suffering stiffness in the limbs or liver problems.

Another witness, Prof. Mason Barr of the University of Michigan, said he had studied about 345 children in Michigan for possible PBB effects and it was his "tentative" finding that there is "a reasonable basis to suspect that ingested PBBs do have acute adverse effects on the health of children."

(continued on page 9)



wednesday

inside

They come to MSU with questions, they leave with, well, probably more questions. Who are they? This riddle's answer is on page 8.

weather

Today will be cloudy with temperatures in the low to mid-70s, with a 30 per cent chance of rain.



Ethiopia urges emergency OAU session

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — The Ethiopian government called Tuesday for an emergency session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to discuss the drive by Somali-backed guerrillas to take over Ethiopia's southeastern Ogaden region.

Ethiopia also summoned American and British envoys to explain why their countries were willing to supply arms to neighboring Somalia, Ethiopia radio said in a broadcast from Addis Ababa, the capital.

The call for a meeting of the OAU ministerial council that mediates disputes between member states was made on the 12th day of fighting in the arid Ogaden between Ethiopian forces and the rebels.

Ethiopia says Somalia's tanks, warplanes and regular troops are fighting with the guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front, who claim they have occupied all the important Ogaden towns but three and were reported fighting Tuesday to capture the remaining towns.

Chilean arrests dropping, reports say

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said Tuesday there has been a sharp decrease this year in reports of formal arrests and of disappearances of political dissidents in Chile.

The statement came just 24 hours after the State Department, commenting on the reports of warming U.S. relations with Chile's military junta, said it remained "very concerned" about the human rights situation in that country.

Officials acknowledged it was difficult to reconcile today's favorable assessment with Monday's expression of concern. They said the difference probably

reflects divisions within the administration regarding Chile policy.

According to officials, the number of formal interests has declined in Chile, but there have been a number of instances this year in which persons have been detained for several hours and then released.

Estimates of the number of persons who have disappeared in Chile since the military coup of September 1973 have ranged from several hundred to as many as 2,500, the statement said. According to various reports, it said, about 100 persons disappeared in 1976.

Koreans test new sea boundaries

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — A South Korean ship carrying 465 passengers Tuesday reached a South Korean-held island off North Korea without interference in the first test of the Communist North's new "military sea boundary," a radio message said.

The radio said the 450-ton Ongjin-ho,

escorted by South Korean naval vessels, docked at the island of Paengyeong-do after an 11-hour voyage from the port of Incheon near Seoul.

The island is within 10 miles of North Korea's west coast and apparently falls inside the newly announced, unprecedented military zone.



Welfare program attacks continue

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's welfare program, under attack before it is completed, encountered a new hurdle Tuesday when a key House chairperson said he and Carter disagreed over "one or two fundamental elements."

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairperson of the House Ways and Means Committee, said Carter was unlikely to agree to Ullman's request to delay sending the proposal to Congress until the differences could be worked out.

Ullman said he wanted the President to

revise a provision in the plan that would base income supplements to welfare recipients on both the size of their families and their earned income. The congressman has favored basing the supplements solely on income.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said the welfare issue continued to be "hotly debated" within the administration. He said that before the final welfare package is presented the President wants to hear from Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La. Long was to meet Carter on Wednesday.

Energy plan includes transit trust fund

WASHINGTON (AP) — An energy proposal now before Congress would establish for the first time a trust fund to finance mass transit systems much like the fund that provides billions for the nation's coast-to-coast highway system.

The proposal — which would increase the money available for mass transit and provide long-term funding for bus and rail projects — has the endorsement of President Jimmy Carter and the House leadership.

Money for the new fund would come from increasing the current four cent per gallon federal tax on gasoline to nine cents per gallon. Half of this new money would go to mass transit and the other half would go to highway projects.

The proposed gasoline tax, an amendment to the energy package, is scheduled for action in the House today. An administration head count indicates the vote will be close, sources said.

Hatch covers blamed for ship wreck

CLEVELAND (AP) — The wreck of the ore carrier Edmund Fitzgerald with 29 men lost, retold in a popular ballad, was caused by faulty hatch covers that failed to keep Lake Superior's icy water out of cargo holds during a storm, a Coast Guard board said Tuesday.

True to a line in Gordon Lightfoot's song "The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald," that the lake "never gives up her dead," the bodies of the crewmen still lie in the aftersection of the vessel, which sank in 530 feet of water on Nov. 10, 1975.

Reconstructing the last moments aboard the 729-foot-long vessel, Coast Guard officers said that the "massive flooding" of the cargo holds carried the Fitzgerald lower and lower in the heavy seas until she plunged into one wave "and didn't come back up."

The vessel, which had departed Superior, Wis., the day before it sank and was bound for Detroit, dived "into a wall of water and never recovered, with the breakup occurring as it plunged or when it struck bottom," the report said.

Campaign bill killed by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democratic leaders, unable to break a Republican filibuster, threw in the towel Tuesday and joined in voting to kill a bill to provide partial public financing for Senate election campaigns.

The proposal to allow Senate candidates to use taxpayers' funds to pay for part of their general election campaign expenses was killed by a 58-39 vote.

The vote followed the Senate's refusal for a third time to cut off the debate on the measure, part of a package of election law changes urged by President Jimmy Carter.

Joining in the vote to kill the bill were Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the deputy party leader, and Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D-Nev., chairperson of the Senate Rules Committee and floor

manager of the measure.

The debate began a week ago Monday and was in its seventh day when the Democratic leaders, anxious to act on other legislation before Congress starts a summer recess, abandoned the present effort to pass the bill.

The vote on the third attempt to invoke the Senate's anti-filibuster rule was 52 for and 47 against, or eight short of the required two-thirds majority of 60.

On Monday it was 47 to 46, or 13 short. Last Friday it was 49 to 45, or 11 short.

Most of the differences in the tallies involved changes in the number of senators who were absent. Only two senators switched positions on the third vote.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., voted against cutting off debate after voting to do so the first two times. On the other hand,

Sen. Howard W. Cannon, Nev., voted to halt the filibuster after voting against debate cutoff move the first two times.

Immediately after the vote the Senate began another session on a motion by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., to strike out of the public financing provision.

At a news conference a week, Carter appealed for Senate passage of the public financing measure, which is part of a package of election law changes urged by him.

The bill would set a ceiling on campaign expenditures by candidates accepting public financing. Federal grants would be contributions of \$100 or raised by candidates.

In addition to these match grants, a major party candidate would be entitled to a federal grant equal to 25 percent of campaign spending limit. The limit consists of \$250,000 10 cents for each person voting age in the state.

The limit would range from \$273,000 in Alaska to \$1,688,000 in California. A major party candidate could receive up to 62.5 percent of his spending limit from tax funds.

MEASURE PART OF CARTER ENERGY PROGRAM

House OKs insulation proposals

WASHINGTON (AP) — In its first vote on President Jimmy Carter's energy plan, the House on Tuesday narrowly approved proposals designed to encourage insulation of millions of American homes.

The House voted 217 to 205 to require utilities to offer their customers insulation installation and help with financing the service. Later this

week, the House is to vote on tax incentives also designed to encourage insulation.

Earlier, the House approved and sent to the Senate a compromise bill to create a Cabinet-level Department of Energy.

The insulation vote, though close, did not appear to be a clear early test of the Carter energy package. Its most con-

troversial provision — a mechanism for giving consumers a list of qualified insulation contractors — was inserted by House Democrats and not in the original proposal that Carter sent to Capitol Hill last April 20.

The package includes a disparate collection of new taxes, conservation incentives and energy pricing mechanisms, all

designed to encourage less consumption by Americans and less dependence on foreign sources of energy.

As the House voted on a series of lesser amendments to the energy plan, major supporters of the Carter energy program fell behind in their initial schedule calling for two critical votes Tuesday on the issue of lifting federal controls on natural gas.

House Democrats believe they can defeat moves for deregulation, but the second and most crucial test appeared likely to be delayed until Wednesday.

"We're quite confident," that the deregulation amendments will be defeated, said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill.

Most Republicans and House members from oil and gas producing states want federal price controls on natural gas lifted.

The House narrowly defeated deregulation of natural gas last year.

Opponents of price controls say the best way to insure a supply of natural gas is to allow the price to rise naturally, unfettered by government regulation.

Carter has given his support to a five-cent increase in the current four-cent per gallon federal tax on gasoline, with the proceeds to go to mass transit and construction of non-interstate highways.

Before voting on the insulation portion of the plan, the House gave overwhelming approval to a compromise version of the new Energy Department which will administer the President's program.

Nixon's chief aide denounces payoff report as 'totally false'

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (UPI) — Richard Nixon's chief aide has denounced as "totally false" a Time Magazine report that the Teamsters Union gave the Nixon White House \$1

million. He invited the Justice Department to question the former President if he is a suspect.

The money allegedly was a payment to prohibit Jimmy

Hoffa from trying to return to union office and was considered for use in paying "hush money" to the Watergate burglars.

The news magazine said the money was not used for that purpose, but what became of it remains a mystery and the Justice Department is investigating.

In Washington, Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons also denied the Time report.

Fitzsimmons challenged Attorney General Griffin Bell Monday to "confront me with the source of these allegations or any evidence in this regard."

"If the Justice Department is considering questioning former President Nixon, tell them to stop considering and just do it," Col. Jack Brennan, Nixon's chief aide, told UPI Monday.

"The story that \$1 million was paid by the Teamsters to someone in the White House is totally false," he said.

Cambodians kill Thais in major border clash

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — Cambodian troops raided two Thai villages near here Tuesday, killing at least 28 persons in the second major border incident in two weeks, the Thailand military command said.

Twelve Thais, including three border policemen, were wounded and the body of one Cambodian soldier was found.

Thailand's army chief of staff, Gen. Charoen Pongpanich, called for talks with Cambodia on the intensifying border fighting, saying if diplomatic steps are not taken, "both sides will suffer casualties."

Thailand and the Communists who seized Cambodia in 1975 held talks later that year on economic and political relations, but a 1975 coup installed an army-backed, rightist government in Thailand and ended prospects for cooperation.

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Block 1 — MAC

Milliken OKs bill lowering PBB levels

W. Cannon, to halt the filibustering against it. If move the bill after the vote began another by Sen. James to strike out financing provisions conference of the public law, which is part of the law change.

could set a ceiling on expenditures by the state to public funding would be \$100 or more. Candidates to these matters for party candidates (titled to a federal limit of 25 per cent of the total limit. The limit of \$250,000 for each person in the state would range from \$1,000 in Alaska to \$1,800 in Michigan. A major part of the bill would receive up to 10 per cent of his special funds.

report

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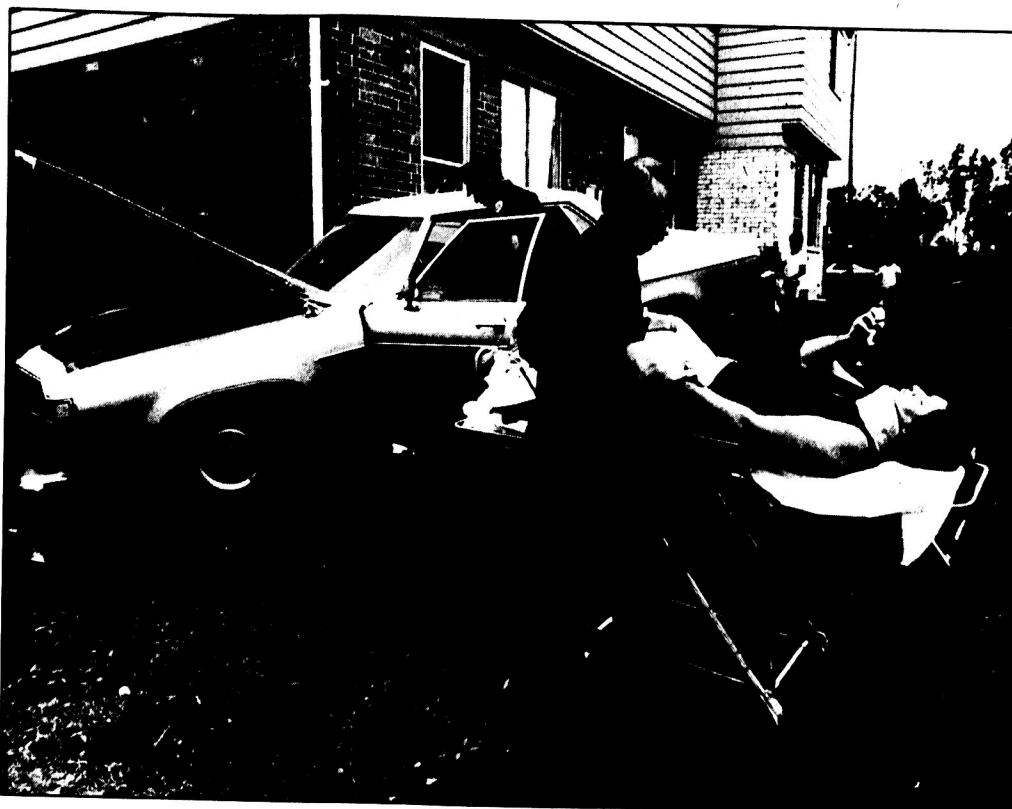
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State News/John Martell
A one-car collision on Aurelius Road Tuesday damaged a corner of the Eddie Chappel residence at 1936 Hoyt Ave. The injured driver was taken to Ingham Medical Center for treatment.

the second front page

Wednesday, August 3, 1977

Petitioning begun for accused murderer

Defense committee wants battered wife released

By KAT BROWN
State News Staff Writer

Statewide petition drive requesting all against accused murderer Francine Hughes be dropped and that she be released from the Ingham County Jail has launched the Francine Hughes Defense Committee announced at a press conference Tuesday.

The petition states that the undersigned request "being fully aware of the circumstances under which Francine Hughes was arrested and charged with first degree murder, and recognizing the failure of the police and the governmental system to adequately with the plight of battered women."

The defense committee was formed in early May to provide support and raise funds for Hughes, a 29-year-old Dansville woman charged with felony and first degree murder of her ex-husband.

Hughes, who divorced James B. Hughes, 31, in 1971 but later cared for him after he

suffered injuries in a serious car accident, allegedly set fire to their bed while he was sleeping March 9 after he reportedly beat her and destroyed the schoolbooks she was using for classes at Lansing Business University.

Two of the committee's main protests are that Hughes was denied bond and that Houk prosecuted her "to the extreme."

"We recognize that there is some legal dispute over bond being set in first degree murder cases," said Carrie Sandahl, com-

mittee spokesperson and a member of Sisters for Human Equality. "Nonetheless, it has been done and attorneys in Detroit confirmed it is often left to the judge's discretion."

Sandahl further stated that Houk appealed to people who were concerned about battered women during his campaign and they applauded him for working towards the establishment of a shelter for battered women.

"In light of his expressed concern for

battered women, the committee is puzzled by his decision to prosecute (Hughes) so severely," she said. "It appears as if Peter Houk does not recognize how this case raises issues of special importance about how unjustly the legal system treats battered women."

Houk said the charges that were filed against Hughes were appropriate, adding that, "If I didn't think they were appropriate, they wouldn't be filed."

Persons accused of first degree murder are excluded from bond by Michigan law

according to Houk, while Hughes' appointed lawyer, Arvon Greydanus, argued unsuccessfully that the interpretation of the law is incorrect.

Houk also said he has no evidence of a history of assault complaints from Hughes against her ex-husband, while Sandahl, who said she has spoken with Hughes, said the police must have records because they were called "by Francine, her four children and the neighbors."

The committee, which has raised over \$300, has received support from several area groups and sponsored a fund-raising program Tuesday evening. Elayne Rapping, a feminist organizer and lecturer from Pittsburgh, Pa., spoke about "Violence Against Women: Causes and Cures."

TONIGHT LAST CHANCE FOR CITIZEN INPUT

Council to vote on mall rezoning

The East Lansing City Council has decided to vote on the rezoning of land for the Dayton Hudson mall at their regular meeting tonight at 7:30 p.m. All the legal requirements for public hearings have been met.

Tonight will be the last chance for citizen input regarding the rezoning. People who wish to speak will be limited to five minutes.

Also on the agenda is further consideration of what action the city should take on a proposed boycott of goods manufactured by nine companies that have substantial investments in South Africa.

The South African Liberation Committee proposed the boycott to have East Lansing take a stand on the issue of apartheid in South Africa.

The council will also consider a resolution supporting the Student Housing Corporation's application for federal funds.

The uncertain status of co-ops in the eyes of the city as being rental units or owner-occupied housing has held up their application.

Councilmember John Czarnecki has

asked that a discussion of problems with duplexes in the city and the paying of backyards to accommodate cars be placed on the agenda.

An agreement between the city and the Tenants Resource Center (TRC) has been recommended by the city manager to be

approved by the council.

Charles Ipcar, coordinator of TRC, suggested to the council that the city contribute to his new position as executive director so the center would be qualified to receive federal assistance through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The city manager will give a report on the status of the federal Economic Development Administration funding application. Some of the money the city expected to receive was taken back and redistributed to Meridian and Williamstown townships because of a mistake in the original distribution.

PROMISE BROKEN BY PRESIDENT

Carter's support of Seafarer causes criticism by Mich. rep

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Philip E. Ruppe today accused President Jimmy Carter of breaking a promise to the people of Michigan by supporting a \$20.1 million

expenditure next year for Project Seafarer. The Houghton Republican said Carter's letter to Rep. Elford A. Cederberg, R-Mich., backing the Seafarer appropriation

violated a campaign pledge to halt the submarine communication system in Michigan if residents of the state object.

"The President promised on Oct. 25, 1976, very specifically that he would not permit the building of Seafarer in Michigan if the people objected," Ruppe said.

"The people have objected in clear, decisive terms in eight separate referendums."

"The fact that the President now says he will make a personal decision on Seafarer is, in my view, a betrayal of his earlier promise."

Ruppe, a persistent Seafarer opponent, said Carter told Cederberg that none of the funds requested for the project will be spent for research or test site work in Michigan.

But Ruppe said the President also told Cederberg that he will personally review any future expenditure of Seafarer funds in Michigan.

Gov. William G. Milliken exercised his veto over the project that was promised to him by the Defense Department and the Ford Administration.

But Seafarer planning has continued despite the governor's rejection of the project in Michigan.

Hitchhiker beaten at gunpoint, two assailants remain at large

A 35-year-old man is being held for observation at Sparrow Hospital after being beaten at gunpoint Tuesday afternoon by two unidentified men in Tuomey Woodlot just south of the MSU campus, Department of Public Safety (DPS) officials said.

The victim, who is a hemophiliac, was bleeding internally, said Sgt. Larry Lyons of DPS. A hemophiliac is a person whose blood does not clot properly.

According to the victim, the assailants attempted to rob him after they picked him up hitchhiking west near Kalamazoo Street and U.S. 127.

He was taken to the woodlot at Beaumont and Forrester Roads

where one man pulled a gun and asked how much money he had, police said.

Apparently the man had no money, and he told police he was then beaten about his arms and back with a tree limb and left in the woodlot. The two assailants then fled in their car.

Police said the victim was taken to the hospital after he managed to flag down a passing motorist who took him to a phone to call police.

Lyons said descriptions of the assailants and car were being withheld until police could question the victim further.

Handicapper center planned for Lansing under \$100,000 grant

By MICHAEL KLOCKE
State News Staff Writer

A Lansing-based Center for Handicapped Affairs will be established following the approval of a grant at today's Lansing City Council meeting.

The center, which will be run by the Handicapper's Advocacy Alliance Inc., will be funded under a \$100,000 state grant. In turn, the city will provide \$100,000.

Councilmember Terry McKane said the center would provide

the preparation of a resource guide identifying overlapping services and services not provided in the area.

Facilitating independent living for

training corps of 30 handicappers to

to review and make a library of

discouraging the use of positive

coverage in regards to handi-

McKane said he expects other area

units to provide funding

should be a regional project and

provided the initial funding so

center could get started immediate-

The council plans to work with the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission to make the center a regional program.

McKane said the city's Human Resources and Finance Departments will help the center with technical problems and bookkeeping.

Councilmember Lucile Belen said the center will provide services for all handicappers including the blind and deaf.

In other action at the meeting:

Mayor Gerald Graves vetoed the council's recent approval of extending a contract with the Community Design Center. The council will try to override the veto next week.

The retirement age for city employees was reduced from 60 to 58. The number of years of service needed to qualify for benefits was also reduced from 10 to eight.

A resolution was unanimously passed to increase the communication with neighborhood groups in regard to city planning policies. Councilmember Robert Hull said the city will start with the fourth ward and talk with citizen groups before city policies are taken up.

Angelos Vlahakis, owner of Jim's Tiffany Place at 116 East Michigan Ave., made his pitch to the council to approve a "New York style" sidewalk

cafe. Vlahakis would need half of the city-owned sidewalk in front of the restaurant for the year-round cafe. Several councilmembers seemed to favor the idea, and it will be decided on within the next few weeks.

City council should reject Dayton Hudson

Tonight, the East Lansing City Council will vote on whether to rezone a northwest section of the city to allow for commercial development there. If the council votes to rezone — an outcome which seems virtually certain — the Dayton Hudson mall, in the planning stages for so long, will become a reality.

The merits of Dayton Hudson have been debated over and over again. The arguments have been complex, confusing, and in some cases self-contradictory. Councilmembers, buffeted by waves of special interest pressures and influence, while at the same time seeking to divine the opinions of their constituents, are to be

commended for their resiliency in considering both sides of the issue. However, the talking stage is over and a decision must be made. We urge city council to defy expectations and vote against the rezoning proposal — thereby killing Dayton Hudson.

It is a tribute to the temper of the times that Dayton Hudson has been debated at all; conventional wisdom has always held that commercial growth and development is naturally desirable. In recent years environmental and energy concerns have advanced to the forefront, and both politicians and citizens have come to realize that "more is not necessarily better." City council has the

opportunity to significantly underscore this point by making an example of Dayton Hudson.

It is indeed possible that Dayton Hudson, as some have contended, will sap business from other areas of Lansing and East Lansing. The proposed shopping mall may indeed debilitate the surrounding environment, while blighting an essentially undeveloped residential neighborhood with gaudy commercialism. Dayton Hudson might well prove extravagantly wasteful of energy and voracious in its consumption of costly social services. All of these concerns are real, and must be carefully weighed.

In years past, advocates of the "bigger is better" ethos would have carried the day by pointing out the obvious benefits a shopping mall would bring to a community: expanded business outlets and jobs, an influx of money into the area, increased revenues from property taxes. It should be noted that these positive aspects are uniformly economic in nature. Energy, environmental and aesthetic concerns have been traditionally slighted.

In an era of dwindling resources, declining expectations and a heightening awareness of the necessity for conservation and belt-tightening, the settled assumptions of the past are no longer valid. Rejecting Dayton Hudson would signal an end to mindless

commercial sprawl and unwavering acquiescence to the attraction of the almighty dollar. It would insure maintenance of a safe environment, a secure neighborhood and a business climate that is essentially sound and stable.

Realistically speaking, the chances of city council turning down the rezoning proposal are practically nil. Whatever the outcome, we are confident that councilmembers will have voted in good faith, and will not have been railroaded into their decision by high-pressure lobbying from special interest groups.

We are less impressed with the motives and ethics of Dayton Hudson's developers, who have rather arrogantly treated the outcome of the debate as academic to the mall's future. Their campaign to make the mall a reality has been in high gear since last October, and recently a full page newspaper ad appeared proclaiming Dayton Hudson's inevitability.

Perhaps Dayton Hudson is fore-ordained, but the official tally is not yet in. City council might still pull a monumental surprise.

If the shopping mall does go through, it is imperative that future proposals for commercial development be carefully weighed against other, more relevant concerns. The tenets of unconstrained growth are becoming increasingly dubious in this energy-conscious era.

Support the agency

Jimmy Carter's drive to make the Ralph Nader-conceived Consumer Protection Agency a reality is being blunted by an obstinate congress and the high-stakes lobbying campaign of big business.

And Carter has not helped his case any by remaining strangely silent on the issue, while corporate and congressional vultures pick it apart.

On Monday, Carter attempted to allay business concerns and win congressional support with a promise to eliminate 26 other consumer-oriented agencies and offices by incorporating their functions into the new agency. The president contends that such a move would make fears of an unwieldy bureaucracy rising out of the proposed agency unfounded.

Perhaps there is merit in this move. However, the president should not be so naive as to believe that his latest proposal will make any inroads with big business, whose well-organized lobbying tactics have virtually scuttled the Nader plan.

If Carter is truly concerned about instituting a Consumer Protection Agency, he should take his case over the heads of congress and appeal directly to the public for support.

Dayton Hudson: moment of truth

Well folks, it's about that time. On tonight's East Lansing City Council agenda, the first item of business is rather deceiving. It says: "Further consideration of Ordinance #400." Simple enough.

But what this item really represents is the steamroller-like rezoning request by Dayton Hudson Properties of Minneapolis

from Frandor, downtown Lansing and Meridian Mall, pushing them to the brink of insolvency, and will turn downtown East Lansing into a neglected "student ghetto." But Dayton Hudson says there is an untapped market for its hundred stores arrayed in a bilevel mall and after a temporary decline in sales, all will soon be making money hand over fist again.

The mall will be sitting on and contaminating a major water recharge area. But the study which promoted these findings has been "discredited," says an MSU geology student.

The worthless muck and peat soil will cause the mall to sink and will add to the notorious drainage problems in the northern part of the city, it has been suggested. But Dayton Hudson says it would not be investing millions of dollars in a project doomed to fail and to bring blight to the city.

The land should stay vacant forever. But city planners say the cost to buy back the land would be prohibitive.

The city should wait until more studies are completed. But proponents say the mall should be approved in East Lansing now or it will end up being built somewhere else, like in South Lansing, as Mayor Gerald Graves would have it.

The mall will bring crime, stimulate wasteful use of energy, shift the focus of the city away from MSU, increase traffic through neighborhoods, be the center of a dense commercial district, and put a large portion of the city's business in the hands of one absentee owner. But these are some of the tradeoffs of shopping convenience, the

new site plan review ordinance will prohibit strip development and a mall is supposedly more energy efficient than far flung, open-to-the-air stores.

The mall will generate thousands of dollars in property taxes to lower everyone's tax bill. But some say increased city services to the mall will eat up those financial benefits.

The Comprehensive Plan for the city's development through 1980 has a research-industrial park envisioned for the site, but economic changes have made research parks go the way of the hoola-hoop and the plan is not legally binding anyway.

The arguments have filled three public hearings and have been researched by dozens of city staff people, commission members and special interest groups. Comments at the hearings ranged from rabble rousing environmentalist Jim Anderson's extrapolated statistics on how much extra oil money will be going to OPEC if the mall is built, to elderly couples who eagerly await the prospect of shopping at a big J.L. Hudson's in their neighborhood.

But the issue is far from new. There was one retired farmer who grinned from ear to ear at a public hearing as told of how he sold the main parcel of the mall site 10 years ago for virtually a blank check from Dayton Hudson.

It's just that the Dayton Hudson steamroller started last year and it seems unstoppable. The firm had consultants accumulate volumes of research on impacts of the mall before the slick unveiling presentation in October.

East Lansing's position has been therefore, to wade through the technical reports and verify the information, with Dayton Hudson having the positive advantage.

Since last summer, East Lansing has been for some reason actively seeking to annex land in Lansing Township so the mall would be entirely within our boundary. It is easier for Dayton Hudson to deal with only one municipality for services and it will

keep the revenue within East Lansing.

City Attorney Dennis McGinty, acting in the city's interests, has been challenging Anderson's lawsuit against the city's approval of the mall.

Dayton Hudson, with its rightful optimistic hype, has been so cocky as to encourage East Lansing residents to order Hudson credit cards and has claimed the mall to be "in development" in promotional literature and trade magazines.

But it really took balls to say in a full page newspaper advertisement that "soon a new shopping center will rise from the land" (as if the clouds would open and angels would herald the awesome event) a full week before the city council vote.

I hope the city council is not steamrolled also. Councilmembers Czarnecki, Sharp and Polomsky seem to have made up their minds to support the mall long ago, which means all the citizen input, which has been about equally divided, has been for naught. Whatever the outcome, I hope the five councilmembers can vote with clear consciences, with the belief that they are doing what is good for the city and satisfies the majority of the citizens.

But somehow it all seems predestined.



The State News

Wednesday, August 3, 1977

Editorials are the opinions of the State News. Viewpoints, columns and letters are personal opinions.

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letters

'Left' alone

In response to the article that appeared in the State News last Wednesday, I would publicly like to state that I will be one of the 8,000 left-handed students on this campus who will not support the activities of the Left-Handers League and/or Council that Stuart Carter proposes to establish this fall.

Right-handed desks may be an inconvenience, but do not make an education inaccessible to me as do stairs to someone who is a real handicapper. I am capable of using right-handed drinking fountains, doors, flush toilets, and scissors with a minimum of effort. I can tune my car with my right-handed screwdriver, cultivate my garden with my right-handed rake, play my right-handed guitar, and knit a right-handed sweater. I even learned to write legibly through the efforts of teachers who

had never heard of "Script for the Ma Impaired."

I am not unique, and know I share many other left-handers a childhood was not characterized by abuse and because I dared to write with my left. In spite of the fact that I was subjected to parochial education, I do not have mares of nuns descending upon me to correct my aberrant tendencies. Such activities of fire-breathing nuttists in the past, but few college students today endured this type of "education."

In short, Mr. Carter, why don't you enlarge the scope of your activities to include something less trivial than left-handers co-op and social club. Personally, I would like to be left alone.

Betty

VIEWPOINT: DISARMAMENT

Rally Friday against 'the bomb'

By JULIA W. BISHOP

On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan, thus unleashing a new and uniquely horrible force for death and destruction.

Thirty-two years hence, not only do we not appear to have learned to control the monster we created, we have instead pursued the nuclear path to its ultimate idiocy — and horror; we now plan for the neutron bomb which does not harm buildings, but merely kills people! And we accept this as being reasonable, and continue to justify it.

How could our pursuit of national security, our values and priorities, have become so distorted? Where will such well-meant, but warped thinking finally lead us, and how many more lives will be lost before we fully comprehend that there must be an end — an absolute end — to the use of nuclear arms?

What the world spends on arms in four days could feed the world's 200 million undernourished children for a year!

Five countries are known to have nuclear weapons; 30 other nations may soon be able to join them, thanks to the spread of technology. The military budgets of the United States and the Soviet Union together exceed those of all other countries combined, and yet they continue to add to their stockpiles of bombs — though the United States now has the equivalent of 615,000 Hiroshima bombs, or enough to equal

two or three tons of TNT for every person on earth.

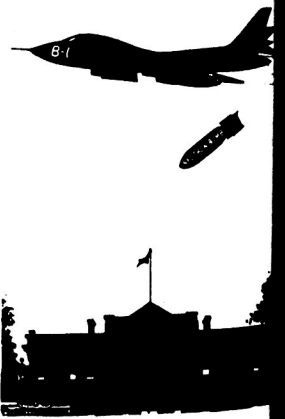
And in the United States, the accumulated radioactive wastes from the manufacture of nuclear weapons at present far exceed those from nuclear power plants — and they threaten thousands of future generations, whether or not the bombs go off!

On Friday, August 5th, at noon in front of the Capitol building, members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the East Lansing Peace Education Center will join people throughout the nation and the world in awareness of the memory and the meaning of Hiroshima.

They will hand out leaflets with folded paper cranes attached, and a note explaining the significance of the crane.

One of the horrifying results of exposure to radiation is leukemia. One child, Sadako Sasaki, a leukemia patient in the Hiroshima A-Bomb Hospital, created the idea that if each child could fold 1,000 paper cranes (origami) they would not die. Sadako died before she was able to fold 700 cranes. A statue of Sadako is in Hiroshima Peace Park, and school children decorate the statue with chains made of folded paper cranes.

With the deep conviction that it must never happen again, let us use the memory of Hiroshima, of Sadako, and of the thousands of others who were killed or mutilated by the bomb, to work together for an end to stockpiling and



destruction! We ask churches, organizations, all people who share concern, to give serious thought to the 5th to the whole panorama of nuclear proliferation.

There are facts available in abundance. Learn the facts, have workshops and study groups, and write legislators. And let the country dropped the bomb take the lead in initiating a World Disarmament Conference.

Once was too much! Bishop is writing on behalf of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the East Lansing Peace Education Center.



MICHAEL ROUSE

that has conjured up a cloud of claims, counterclaims and studies; a cloud which hangs over the city.

Is the Dayton Hudson mall going to be good or bad for East Lansing? Who can you believe?

From listening to the arguments on both sides I surely cannot tell. And so I have come to equivocate, which is why I pity the councilmembers who have elected to make their fateful — and possibly damnable — decision tonight.

The arguments go something like this: Opponents say the mall will sap business



A dim light falls the floor, passing over the empty spaces between the coffee and piano bench, over the ceiling. Sitting there, now, alone, seeing the line more across the room. From above my head to opposite me: a continuous line of in-able motion.

And as if the stillness room, the lyrical hues of morning, the still-act light, is moving and has naturally, without my q-ting it, moved me somehow.

The friend: the friend's story A heavy, middle-aged man alone drinking martini in an Italian restaurant. A man is seated at the table. He turns to the side when the woman from the arm and say

"...have you e- Of course," she l

her turn to order. He

because she is drunk and ask for another m- after which she point- nress toward his When he has almost com- dinner she turns to him- lighted cigarette and

My you were hungry. es back to drinking. n- is finished eating. ights his cigarette w- ighter whose flame- rns his eyebrows. Th- an asks if she can buy- nk. He declines but- challenges. So he agrees. he tells her politely

They talk: her name is- from Columbia, a private- single, very happy, but- appointment with her- or the next morning and- see weight. One drink le- uther, then another. young man has nowhere- he sees the woman l- ordered dinner and insist-

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IRA ELLIOTT

Heart of a Saturday night

A dim light falls the length of the floor, passing over an overstuffed, brown worn chair; through the empty walking spaces between the coffee table and piano bench, over to and climbing up the ceiling.

Sitting there, now, in the silence of nighttime solitude, alone, seeing the line of light move across the room. Moving from above my head to the wall opposite me:

a continuous line of imperceptible motion.

And as if the stillness of the room, the lyrical hues of black morning, the still action of light, is moving and has always, naturally, without my questioning it, moved me somehow back to the friend:

the friend's story

A heavy, middle-aged woman sits alone drinking martinis in the Italian restaurant. A young man is seated at the table beside her. He turns to order a drink when the woman shakes him by the arm and says no, it

eat something, at which time she offers to buy him another meal. No, he says, he's full. "But please, order something for yourself," she does, but barely two bites later has an idea. "Let's go downtown," she says. "Thank you, but I really can't. I haven't any money and besides —" The woman stiffens. "Besides nothing. And it's my treat. No, it is my treat. It is my pleasure. You are a darling." Having had a good deal to drink, he agrees, thinking it will be good for a laugh. And she is so lonely. Her barely-touched meal is wrapped for her and she embarrasses the young man by hugging the waiters on the way out.

They take a cab downtown. "You must check your coat," she says and gives him \$30. "We have to be proper about this." Inside she kisses the maitre d', the bartender, more waiters. "We'll sit at Danny's bar," Leona says. "Do you really know him?" the young man asks. "Do I know him? Hey, Danny, do I know you?"

"...have you ever been to a disco?" he asks. "Of course," she lies, so they leave."

her turn to order. He laughs because she is drunk and hears her ask for another martini, after which she points the waitress toward his table. When he has almost completed his dinner she turns to him with a lighted cigarette and says, "My were hungry," and eyes back to drinking. She says nothing more until the young man is finished eating, then lights his cigarette with a lighter whose flame nearly burns his eyebrows. The woman asks if she can buy him a drink. He declines but she challenges. So he agrees. "Just one," he tells her politely.

They talk: her name is Leona, from Columbia, a private nurse, single, very happy, but has an appointment with her doctor at the next morning and must lose weight. One drink leads to another, then another. The young man has nowhere to go. He sees the woman hasn't ordered dinner and insists she

young man who is again embarrassed and moves back into the cab to wait for Leona's return. She flops back into the car and gives the driver the name of a Mexican restaurant. There is more hugging of more waiters and waitresses and still more drinks. He has become bored with her money and sloppy advances and now her talk of God and the Virgin Mary. "Have you ever been to a disco?" he asks. "Of course," she lies, so they leave.

Dressed in blue jeans they are stopped at the door of the disco. She pounds the doorman

on the chest and they are pushed onto the sidewalk. The young man suggests they have a nightcap. But she cannot walk any further, is screaming "God, give me a husband" too loudly, and so he (conclusion) puts her in a cab with her money and gives the driver her home address.

(The moral of the story according to the friend

Don't let lonely ladies buy you drinks if you're not going to sleep with them.

Elliot is a regular State News columnist.

Re-evaluation of economic priorities needed

By TOM EDENS

The media and the general public are most eager to point out conflicts of interest among legal and business professionals. And rightly so. Yet, no greater conflict of interests exists than that currently being experienced by the mainstream economics profession. The influence of economists in public policy making is much more subtle than that of their professional counterparts in other professions. So too, the conflict of interest within the economics profession is well below the surface. For the conflict that I am referring to is intellectual rather than legal. No penalties or conventional sanctions — other than limited peer pressure — can be invoked.

The economics profession — and the political proteges (remember, economics used to be referred to as political economy) they most directly influence — find themselves in a very real quandary. The nation is slowly emerging from a rather severe recession and recovery appears to be in the offing. The conventional response to sluggishness during the recovery phase is to stimulate the economy through fiscal and/or monetary policies. In other words, to accelerate the flow of goods and services and (in the opposite direction) money in the economy. These policies have evolved over the past thirty years under the rubric of Keynesian Economics. They were initially invoked in what was subsequently recognized as a situation of demand deficiency.

The old adage — still represented pictorially in nearly every undergraduate textbook — is that goods and services flow in opposite directions to money and that the realization of an equilibrium between these two flow rates will result in a stable economy — that is, an "acceptable" rate of growth, employment and inflation. Indeed the mandate to constantly strive to fulfill this fanciful state is mandated by the Unemployment Act of 1946.

Slices . . .

Unfortunately, few recognize that the acceleration of flow rates in the economy is tantamount to increasing the flow rates of energy and materials through the system. This obviously conflicts with all attempts to induce energy conservation in the face of rapidly declining resource stocks. The prognosis, from all directions, for the future of our energy intensive economy is indeed bleak. Domestically we have recognized that we are now entering a transitional era from dependence on liquid petroleum to reliance on alternate (and lower quality) energy sources and are ill-prepared to deal with either the supply and demand inconsistencies or the social transitions which are inevitable.

Unlike any period in Western industrial history, we are faced with a supply rather than a demand deficiency. And the assumption of unlimited substitutability of secondary and alternative reserves in no way settles the question. In some respects, we are facing a complex situation (to call it a problem implies a solution), which has no solution. Even if we do all of the right things now (which we are not), we are still facing a traumatic transitional period, the length and intensity of which depends primarily on the success we realize with fusion energy.

The intellectual conflict I refer to occurs because we cannot use

the only "acceptable" policy tools to deal with economic stabilization goals without exacerbating the energy problem. It appears that the only way out of this quandary is to honestly reappraise the very basis of our capitalistic system — the way in which individual and collective wishes are transmitted to and satisfied by the existing economic system. We need first know what we can achieve materially before we make our demands on the system.

We demand shopping malls farther and farther away from our places of residence with the tacit assumption that transportation to and from these centers will be miraculously provided for by state and local municipalities. To advocate a decline in the growth of material goods and services (as some brave souls have done) is considered heresy. However, the failure to recognize the very real limits within which our systems of production must operate is lunacy. It is not at all clear that a reassessment of our existing economic system will be any less traumatic and socially disruptive than the consequences of pursuing counterproductive economic policies. At any rate, such a reappraisal is inevitable, whether it be induced by foresight or historical happenstance. It seems to me that the former is at least "marginally" preferential.

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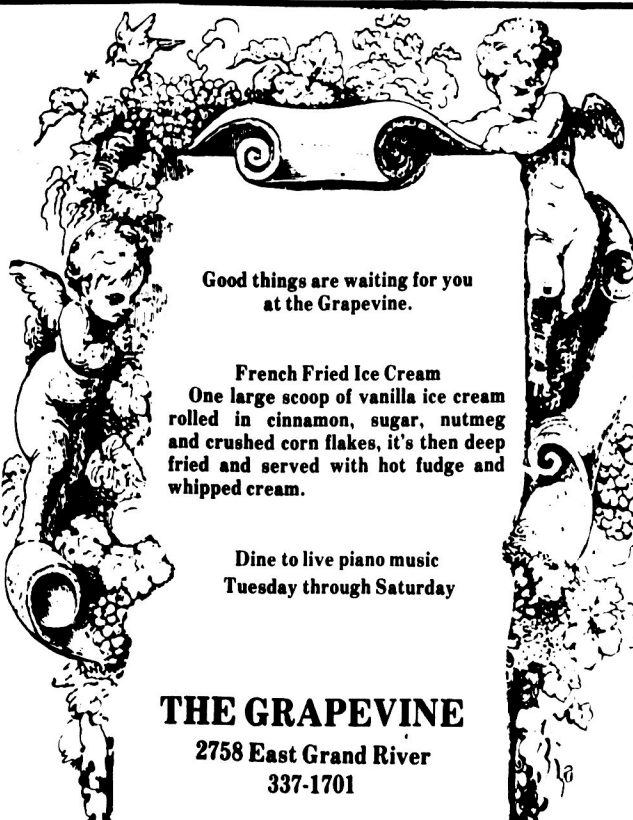


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sports

TIGERS PLAY TWINS ON TV TONIGHT

Morris takes advantage of first start

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (UPI) — A quirk of fate landed Jack Morris in the major leagues with the Detroit Tigers. Of what he's shown in two games, ability is going to keep him there.

Morris made the first start of his week-old major league career Sunday night in Texas and was outstanding following a nervous first inning.

He was not the pitcher of record in a 10-inning, 3-2 Texas win over Detroit but he struck out 11 batters and ended up walking five in nine innings after walking the first two men he faced.

In all, Morris allowed only four hits in nine innings — none after the fifth. That showing came after an impressive debut against the White Sox in relief last Tuesday, when the 21-year-old right-hander went through the Chicago batting order before being touched for a pair of runs in a four-inning stint.

Well-traveled veteran Roric Harrison probably looked somewhat enviously at Morris Monday when Detroit played exhibition game with its Evansville farm team to benefit the American Association team.

Harrison knows that but for a curious combination of circumstances, he could have had the opportunity Morris is currently taking advantage of.

The Tigers were to add another player to their roster following the game and that player could very well be Harrison, who has pitched for Baltimore, Atlanta and Cleveland since breaking into the majors in 1972.

The vacancy arose during the weekend when Detroit sold veteran left-hander Dave Roberts to the Chicago Cubs for cash and a player to be named at the end of the season.

Whether Harrison gets promoted this time — a week later than the Tigers originally intended to purchase his contract — depends on the condition of his pulled groin muscle.

Harrison suffered the injury a week ago pitching in the first inning of a two-night double-header — pitching at exactly the same time General Manager Jim Campbell of the Tigers was on the phone with Hoot Evers, Detroit's director of farm development, discussing the impending promotion of the veteran right-hander.

Campbell was telling Evers to instruct Manager Les Moss of the Triplets to limit Harrison to three innings — so he would be able to pitch immediately when he reported to the Tigers — when the pitcher hobbled into the clubhouse with the trainer.

The final quirk was that the game would never have been played — only a night game was originally scheduled — had not the game from the evening before been rained out.

As it was, due to the injury to Harrison, Campbell and Evers decided to take scout Jack Tighe's advice to "call up Morris if you want to take a chance on a kid with a future."

Morris, a second-year pro out of St. Paul, Minn., has an outstanding fastball, change and slider. His problem has been control but off his two showings to date, he has demonstrated enough stuff to pitch his way out of his own troubles.

Detroit plays two 8:30 p.m. televised games against the Minnesota Twins tonight and Thursday before returning home Friday for a 13-game home stand that begins with the Texas Rangers.

IM Notes

The IM summer softball tournament is approaching its final stages before the semi-finals begin. Tonight, games will be played at 5:00, 6:15 and 7:30 p.m. on fields 10, 11 and 12 at the IM Fields.

Thursday two semi-final games will be played at 5 p.m. on fields 11 and 12.

The championship game will be played Monday evening, but the field and time has not been set yet.

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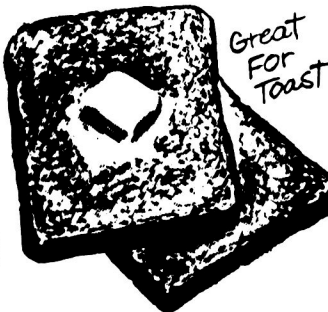
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American golfer L... the second tee at S... start of the Europ... Though Baugh has... ment on the tour, ... her the richest fem...

Lions t...

ROCHESTER (UPI) — ... Lions put two pl... waivers Monday, red... roster to 64 players as... into their first exhibi... on Saturday against... City in Pontiac Stadium... The two players were d... back Sonny Anderso... 8, 175 pound athlete... Middle Tennessee State... going back Alonzo Emer...

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AP Wirephoto
American golfer Laura Baugh displays her swing on the second tee at Sunningdale, England, before the start of the European LPGA Championship today. Though Baugh has yet to win a professional tournament on the tour, endorsements have already made her the richest female golfer in the world.

Lions trim roster

ROCHESTER (UPI) — The Lions put two players on waivers Monday, reducing their roster to 64 players as they enter their first exhibition game on Saturday against Kansas City in Pontiac Stadium. The two players were defensive back Sonny Anderson, a 6-foot, 175-pound athlete from Tennessee State and running back Alonzo Emery, a

6-foot, 190-pounder who played at Arizona State. Both were signed as free agents.

The Lions will play their second home exhibition game at 1 p.m. Aug. 21 against the Cincinnati Bengals. Former MSU all-Big Ten tight end Mike Cobb was a first round draft pick of the Bengals and is currently fighting for a position on the roster.

Rival Notre Dame nationally favored

Editors note: This is one of a series on 1977 football prospects for major midwestern universities, written for United Press International by the head coaches.

By DAN DEVINE
Notre Dame Football Coach
SOUTH BEND, Ind. (UPI) — One of the most important lessons I've learned in 21 years as a head football coach is that you never become too optimistic too early or too pessimistic at any time. This year's situation at Notre Dame is a good case in point.

Many people looked at our team just after our Gator Bowl victory over Penn State, and decided that with 20 of 22 starters scheduled to return for 1977, the Fighting Irish should be primary contenders for the national championship.

Based on quantity and quality, one can't deny that this was a logical and fair evaluation. But amidst all of these comments, I adopted a "wait and see" attitude, as I have for so many previous seasons.

Only a coach really knows all the strange twists and turns that can develop between the end of one season and the beginning of another. We've been involved in this game too long to know that nine months before the next season you remain somewhat noncommittal, perhaps a little silent on occasions, and yet, if the situation warrants, more than a little hopeful, until the first game.

Since the conclusion of the '76 season the figure of 20 returnees has dwindled to 16 via academic and disciplinary casualties, and unfortunately, has given new credence to the old adage that if you stay in coaching long enough, everything that can possibly happen, will.

Despite these unexpected losses, as a coach I have to remain somewhat confident that we can have a successful season. We have great leadership in Ross Browner, Terry Eurick and Willy Fry, and we have the type of young people who are enthusiastic and work well together.

The entire coaching staff was very impressed this past spring with the positive attitude of the entire team and with the fact that the noticeable spirit during practice sessions was generated by the veterans. We are confident that this same attitude will prevail in the fall.

Aside from replacing some unexpected losses, our biggest concern has to be the fact that we play our first three games of the season away from home.

Our opener with Pitt on Sept. 10 will be a crucial test because of the returning talent of the defending national champions. Our next two road games are against equally dangerous opponents, Purdue and Mississippi, so it will be important for us to be prepared for the added pressure this scheduling presents.

If we are to accomplish anything of note this season, we are going to have to come up with some key performers in several crucial positions where we lost outstanding players.

Even though we were hurt with the unexpected loss of two starting offensive linemen since the conclusion of last season, we still will be able to count on some solid performers in center Dave Huffman, guard Ernie Hughes and tackle Steve McDaniels, along with all-American Ken MacAfee at tight end.

Quarterback Rick Slagter graduated, but by the end of spring practice, Rusty Lisch had taken over with the help of Joe Montana and Gary Forystek.

Jerome Heavens, who underwent knee surgery last fall and who missed spring practice, will attempt a comeback this fall. Heavens was our leading ground gainer two seasons ago as a freshman and obviously getting him back for fulltime duty would be a great plus.

Defensively we feel we have a fine unit led by two exceptionally fine ends in Ross Browner, who I think will be a factor in the Heisman Trophy race and tri-captain Willie Fry.

Our backfield of Luther Bradley, Jim Browner, Joe Restic and Ted Burgmeier returns along with Randy Harrison, a three-year starter who missed 10 games because of a broken wrist suffered in the second game of the season.

We're certainly looking forward to the challenge of the coming season. If we have any reason to be optimistic, it is that we do have some fine experienced young men returning. But experience doesn't mean a great deal unless an experienced team improves. That will be our main goal throughout the 1977 season.

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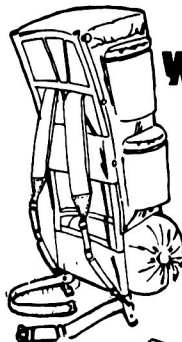
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Summer orientation whirls newcomers through MSU maze

By DELINDA KARLE

Unlike most dormitories on the MSU campus, Wonders Hall does not enjoy a well deserved rest during the summer. Instead it provides the setting for the beginning of a major transition in the lives of more than 6,000 high school graduates — the summer Academic Orientation Program (AOP).

Sixteen AOPs will initiate the newly

admitted freshmen between June 27 and Aug. 3. With the help of 20 resident assistants (RAs), academic advisors from every college and various placement tests, the student is "oriented" to MSU in a hectic 24 hour whirlwind. This encounter with college life costs each student \$40.

At the beginning of each program about 400 students arrive at Wonders Hall around

11:30 a.m. They barely have a chance to open the doors to their room and drop their suitcases before being sent to the Wilson Hall auditorium.

Once there, Robert L. Maurovich, director of Orientation Programs begins by briefly outlining the program. Then MSU President Clifton R. Wharton Jr. addresses the new students and answers questions



they may have, which range from academic program quality to the rules for building a loft.

At 12:45 p.m. the first of several tests begins — the MSU reading test and MSU arithmetic and algebra test. All freshmen are required to take these tests. Students also have the option of taking chemistry and foreign language placement tests, depending on their curriculum plans. The tests last until 3:15 p.m.

But the new students have no time to relax between their first MSU exams. "There wasn't even time to go to the bathroom," complained Lisa Milostan, 18, from Warren, Michigan.

At 3:30 p.m. students are required to attend a meeting held by their selected college. After this session they may attend a meeting of a different college, in case they are undecided about their major or curious about other academic departments.

Students have the opportunity throughout the program to change their major. "About 20 per cent of the freshmen change their major during their AOP," said Maurovich.

The only break from the hectic activity is an hour for dinner, where many of the students get their first taste of dormitory food.

Patty Rapin, 18, from Saginaw, said she liked the food. "The variety was good. It was a lot better than home."

After supper students can attend several different "special meetings" — informational sessions explaining Honors College, developmental programs and athletic programs.

At 7:45 the RAs perform their basic duty of the program — showing the freshmen how to arrange a class schedule. During a 45 minute slide presentation the RAs

illustrate how a hypothetical MSU freshman prepared her fall schedule. The new students then return to their rooms to prepare a practice schedule.

At 10:30 the RAs hold "house meetings." During these meetings students can ask questions about resident hall living.

"The meeting with the RA eased my mind," said Kathleen Marshall, 18, of Northville, Mich. "She answered many questions that were running through my mind."

The freshmen barely have a chance to sleep before their alarm clock rings or their RA knocks on the door to remind them breakfast starts at 6:45 a.m.

After breakfast the freshmen pick up their test results, see their academic advisors to select courses and then go to Wonders cafeteria to prepare their fall schedule. Before they leave, their schedule is checked — number by number — by one of the RAs.

Students then proceed to Wonders to have their picture taken for their IDs and enroll for fall term classes. Once inside go through almost the same program returning MSU students do at registration.

Despite the compactness of the program many students still find time to meet old friends.

"I met people from just doing this said Kelly Method, 18, of Negaunee, Mich. "You could talk and learn a lot about just standing in line."

At about noon the last freshmen wearily from the Kiva. Behind them hours of tests, meetings, academic sessions, evaluation, roommates, long line computer forms.

"The program was very compact gave me a headache," complained Okkome, 17, from Comstock Park, Mich. "I haven't been given this much work school last spring."



State News/
Laura Lynn Fister
For the students, orientation is a time of tension and concentration. Taking tests and learning how to complete class schedules are not anyone's idea of fun on a summer day, not even incoming students.

Parents get taste of 'Moo U' life while offspring ready for college

By DELINDA KARLE

Staying overnight in a suite with complete strangers, having the opportunity to talk to MSU President Clifton R. Wharton Jr. and learning about life in a residence hall is all part of every MSU student's orientation program.

It is also part of their parent's orientation as well.

For the sixth summer in a row parents of newly admitted MSU freshmen can attend a Parents Orientation Program (POP) at the same time their child attends an Academic Orientation Program (AOP). For \$11.50 each, parents can spend the night in Holden Hall and participate in a variety of activities to introduce them to college life at MSU. Some parents choose to spend the night in more luxurious surroundings, such as the Kellogg Center or a local motel.

During the first day of the program parents are given the opportunity to talk to various people their child will encounter at MSU. After noon registering, they attend a meeting where Wharton answers any questions they may have. After a coffee break the parents can talk to a representative from the Office of Scholarships.

Since questions of money frequently come up throughout the program, Lowell Levi, controller at MSU, explains to parents fees, MSU's deferred payment plan, costs of using health facilities, how to obtain sports tickets and the approximate costs of books. He also discusses the University's procedures on cashing checks and then briefs the parents on the local banks.

"I personally think it is good for students to have their own checking account here," Levi told the parents. "They should learn to handle their financial matters by themselves."

At 2:40 p.m. parents attend a presentation on academic life at MSU. James Pickering, director of the Honors College, tells the parents of the various academic opportunities MSU offers its students.

"The resources are here for the asking," he said. "However, the student must take

the initiative."

Pickering stresses that students are consumers and the faculty is paid to be imposed on.

"There is nothing worse for the faculty than to have no one come to see them," he said.

Gwendolyn Norrell, assistant director of the Counseling Center, explained why MSU has its own tests for incoming freshmen, in addition to requiring a national test such as the ACT or SAT.

"MSU has found that if the freshmen are placed in the right courses in the beginning, it will maximize their success in college," she said.

Norrell explained how to read the test results freshmen will receive at AOP. Then she tells the parents to give their child a little extra love on the way home if their results are low.

"MSU would not have accepted them if it did not think they could succeed," she added.

Several meetings follow where parents learn about student life at MSU. They are able to talk to members of the student affairs and residence halls management staffs as well as representatives from the Counseling Center.

Parents then eat dinner in Holden Hall just as their child will in their dormitories in the fall.

"The food was excellent, especially the selection," said Mr. Fred Trippel from Worthington, Ohio.

After dinner the parents are able to get another view of life at MSU. A panel of three RAs working for the AOP answered questions the parents have. These range from bicycle theft to academic facilities at MSU.

Parents are then free to explore the campus, tour the Lansing area or go to their suite to meet the couple next door who will be sharing the suite with them for the night. The parents sleep in the same bunk beds and use the same facilities the students use during the school year.

"The facilities were nice," said Mrs. James Collins from East Walpole, Mass. "We thought we would have trouble sharing the bathroom with the couple next door, but we didn't."

The second day starts early — at 7:00 a.m. breakfast is served and at 8:00 a.m. the parents are given a guided tour of the campus by a RA. After the 45-minute tour the parents may go to their child's residence hall to meet the manager and tour its facilities.

At the end of the 24-hour program, most

parents feel they have acquired a greater knowledge of their child's future life.

"I have a much better feeling of what it would be like as a freshman," said Trippel. "As parents we think of college as only a new experience. This program has shown me how scary it can be."

One father, William Kimball from Newtown, Conn., was impressed by the administrative organization of MSU and felt the POP was a terrific experience. However, his wife had one complaint.

"The bunks were a little hard," she said.



State News/Maggie W
Parents take a different view. More relaxed and better dressed, they seem to be on one-day vacation even if they are staying at Holden Hall. While their sons and daughters toil, parents sit, listen, and ask polite questions.

Doctors work to save eyesight of latest 'Son of Sam' victim

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Moskowitz lay in a hospital bed yesterday, his eyesight threatened by bullets fired from the .44-caliber pistol used by the man who calls himself "Son of Sam." He was still unaware that his eyesight was threatened. Moskowitz was dead of a heart attack from the same gun. Moskowitz, like Violante 20 years old, succumbed to massive brain damage 38 1/2 hours after the shooting. He and Violante became the 12th and 13th victims of a murdering gunman early yesterday morning. The couple, on their first date, were shot in their parked car in a parking lot in Brooklyn where the killer has previously avoided. The killer, who has called himself the Son of Sam in letters written to newspapers, first struck just over a year ago. As the family arranged the funeral, Moskowitz' mother appealed to the Son of Sam through reporters to end his attacks. "Don't make any mothers go through the same pain I have gone through," she said, fighting tears. Pasquale Violante, father of the wounded youth, said his son had not yet been told that Moskowitz was dead or that the assailant was the .44-caliber killer. "I feel he's not up to that yet," he said at a news conference at Kings County Hospital where doctors are laboring to save young Violante's eyesight. The victim has lost one eye and doctors are uncertain whether any sight will be restored in the remaining one. "I just broke the news about his eyes yesterday," Violante's father said. "He asks about Stacy constantly. I feel at this time the best thing to say was that she's stable. I'm going to be the one to tell him of her death." The elder Violante said his son had recounted that when he and Stacy were on their way to a movie early Saturday evening on their first date, they had stopped at the scene of the subsequent shooting in a small park. The father said, "When they decided to leave, he saw this fellow in the park and he noticed he was looking at him. He paid no more attention." Young Violante was quoted as saying he had no idea whether the man he saw was his attacker. The killer's weekend attack in Brooklyn came as a surprise to several hundred policemen staking the killer, many of them off-duty volunteers. Sam had struck previously only in the Bronx and Queens. His widened strike area prompted authorities in Westchester County, north of New York City, to schedule a meeting on Thursday with New York police to discuss strategy against the killer. Sheriff Thomas Delaney said he had assigned deputies to patrol areas of discotheques and lovers lanes, a common element in the attacks, which have left six dead and seven wounded in the past 12 months. There had been speculation that, because of varying descriptions, Son of Sam might have worn a wig during some of his murderous forays.

Scientists cite PBB effects

(continued from page 1)
The House Commerce subcommittee said over 13 million pounds of PBB has been produced since 1970, "almost all of which has been accounted for," and the Environmental Protection Agency has found PBBs in the air, water, fish and human hair in New York and New Jersey. Noting that, McGuire said at the start of the hearing that "it now appears PBBs also threaten the health of thousands of Americans."

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entertainment

Barroom Boogwabazh

By FRED van HARTESVELDT
State News Reviewer

I regard the pub as a valuable institution.

— Sir Allen Patrick Herbert

Pasquale's, a restaurant/bar at 916 W. Saginaw St., Lansing, looks from the outside like any Italian food place. On the inside, however, it is not so typical. It is substantially better.

More than anything else, **Pasquale's** is versatile. It can accommodate families as easily as freaks, single beer sippers as well as groups of beer chuggers. Couples, too, would not feel out of place.

For the most part, **Pasquale's** versatility rises from its sectional nature — sectional in that a roomy, occasionally raucous rear, a sociable bar and a cozy dinner area are all pretty much separated from one another. About the only things the different areas share are cool temperatures, red-orange decor, a lot of light (as far as bars go), and generally good service. And of course, beer.

For some, beer at **Pasquale's** is the only word. The atmosphere is genial, and then some — people have reportedly been seen swinging tarzan-like from the lights.

For those not so athletically oriented (or drunkenly disoriented), a gargantuan television screen provides a mental gymnasium, the standard food for thought.

People who prefer a more palatable fare with their beer also have friends at **Pasquale's**. The Italian dinners offered are not only tasty but reasonably priced. Tables come equipped not with puddles of spilled beer but with wine lists, cheese shakers and hot pepper. One table even has a chess board on its surface, which has been used by at least one couple to play checkers — with sunflower seeds as the checkers. It proves the point that at **Pasquale's**, unconventional is accepted.

If you are one who likes to be alone and likes a drink rather than a meal with your drink, **Pasquale's** might serve you well, too. The bar is long and comfortable; there's a juke box somewhere towards the front, spinning quiet rock 'n' roll. Bad and bawdy jokes, the tattoos of sailors' talk and dive bars everywhere, adorn neither **Pasquale's** nor their napkins.

A night may wear on at **Pasquale's**, but it will never wear out. The clientele metamorphasizes from a larval family stage early in the evening, through love-lost couples, to finally, late at night, a full blown mess of partners. The rear section of the tavern contains them; the urinals (rough style in the men's room) help also. Eventually, **Pasquale's** closes, just like any other Italian food place.

But by then, its mark on the night, and on its patrons, has been made. Regardless of one's age or imbibing inclinations, that mark can easily be had. **Pasquale's** offers a time of the night for all.

Star warriors gird for future

By DANA FELMLY
State News Staff Writer

By now, **Star Wars** has captured the imaginations of millions. Some, however, are more captured than others.

Like Carol Hydeman. She and friends Kim Blekis and Gordon Carleton sat in their living room discussing the movie after returning from the Meridian East twilitte showing of **Star Wars**. Blekis has seen the movie nine times, Carleton eight times and Hydeman five times.

"We're not really doing it for any reason except that we want to," Carleton said, explaining why he and his friends spend much of their time in **Star Wars** pursuits.

Star Wars, **Star Trek** and 2001 posters were tacked on the walls and the stereo played the soundtrack from — you guessed it — **Star Wars**, as they talked. **Star Wars** tapes can be bought from a local merchant for about \$6, Carleton said.

Blekis was wearing a T-shirt with a **Star Wars** label plastered across the front. Hers was self-designed, she said, but other T-shirts (with scenes from the movie on them) can be bought from Lansing area stores.

When not busy collecting **Star Wars** materials Hydeman and her friends are putting together costumes of **Star Wars** characters. Pointing to Blekis, Hydeman said, She's working on a female Han Solo.

"I like Wookies better," Carleton commented. "That's because you're going to become one," Hydeman said.

Carleton's outfit is in the making now. So far, a partial Wookiee body, face and Wookiee feet are in the making, plus a Wookiee rifle very similar to the movie one.

Hydeman is also working on a Princess Leia costume. A few days earlier she bought \$1.50 go-go boots from a thrift shop. "I'd never do that if it wasn't for this costume," she said.

If the costumes are done in time, Hydeman, Blekis, Carleton and his wife, Lori Chapek-Carleton, will wear them to the **Star Trek** America Convention over Labor Day weekend in New York City. Hydeman speculates there will be a lot of Darth Vaders there.

Blekis has a Darth Vader cape which she wore to a **Star Wars** showing. "I walked by in a black cape and the usher dropped the tickets," Blekis said.

Early shows on the weekdays usually offer the best chance for admittance according to Carleton. "The secret is to call ahead and find out how many tickets are left," Hydeman said.

One of the most interesting props in the movie is the light swords Obi-Wan Kenobi and Darth Vader use for fighting. Chapek-Carleton is

planning to get one.

"We know some technical people that like to make 'blinky' toys. They're really expensive adult toys," Carleton said.

There are all kinds of models, Carleton explained. There are types where the light actually retracts. His wife's sword will have a fixed light.

"The guy (Tullio Proni) that's making that model makes science fiction props," Carleton said.

"He also made Artoo Detoo out of garbage cans. He took it to the Chicago premiere and got his picture in the papers," he said.

Mark Hamill (Luke Skywalker) and Hamilton Ford (Han Solo) were so impressed with Proni's inventions that they each bought a "zap" gun from him, Hydeman said.

She explained, however, that Proni's inventions were not for everyone.

"One thing you've got to remember is that this is fan-produced, not for the money," she said.

Indeed, fans never have to worry about the lack of information about their favorite science fiction characters. Fanzines are fan magazines that are fan produced and contain stories about most characters from **Star Trek** and **Star Wars**.

Hydeman said, "Fanzines are amateur produced, amateur written, amateur typed . . ." "and amateur printed," Carleton added. "It started as a Trek frenzy."

Carleton explained that stories usually pick up where a scene or story line in the video production left off or where they do not make a point clear. Though most stories have to do with **Star Trek**, three stories about **Star Wars** will be in the next few issues of **Warped Space**, the East Lansing-based fanzine edited by Chapek-Carleton.

With all the interest in **Star Wars**, will **Star Trek** fans die out?

"It (**Star Wars**) is not going to replace what we think about **Star Trek**, Carleton said.

"As long as it's around, we'll be interested in it," Hydeman added.

Hydeman confirmed that a **Star Wars** sequel will be released in the summer of '99. Hydeman, Carleton and Blekis are concerned about how the second film will turn out.

"**Star Wars** does not have a deep plot. I'm worried about production quality," Hydeman said.

"Its pace holds it together," Carleton said. "It has very little plot, is extremely well paced and is visually nearly perfect."

"It's one of the few movies fathers and mothers would like and kids would not be half way bored by it," Blekis said.

"It's on the border line between science fiction and fiction," Hydeman said.



State News Magazine

'Happendance' program kinetic form of easy listening

By CONSTANCE A. WARNER
State News Reviewer

The free dance program presented by Happendance (July) was the kinetic equivalent of easy listening: entertaining general audience, but not especially deep.

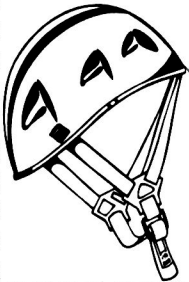
The performance marked the first anniversary of the Happendance, a locally based modern dance performing organization composed largely of veterans of the MSU dance program company dances with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm, especially in the lighter numbers which showed off the company's best advantage.

In **Volley-Tonics** by Karen Sprecher, for example, dancers represented a lively volleyball game, with an emphasis on ball and net.

Unfortunately, the boundless, almost childlike enthusiasm dancers makes them look merely arch and coy in the few pieces they attempted.

The company's high spirits were an asset, however, dances best described as part Alvin Ailey and part **Shakes** by Carolyn Webb was a pleasant, Caribbean number for three girls with marimbas. **Locust** by Leitha was rather obviously inspired by **Gazelle**, a work presented by Ailey company at MSU this winter. Instead of hunting dressed as a gazelle, the Happendancers drove off as a disguised as a locust, or possibly, as a tribal dancer disguised as a locust. Wearing a tight-fitting black hood (to match the tight) with tiny green antennae and a pair of green knitted dancer suggested a cozy little cricket rather than a crop-ravaging locust, but the "tribal" dances for the group, and were performed with a great deal of energy and

PUCK and PEDAL



Bell Bicycle Helmet
Regularly \$34"
Now on Sale **28.95**
Bicycle Jerseys
50% OFF

5616 W. Saginaw
in front of Lansing Mall



Hairstyling for
Men

ALSO WE FEATURE
R.K. Products
Body Perms

For appointment
Call 332-8191



The King's Den 208 MAC
below Jones Stationary

BADGES, AWARDS AND TROPHIES

Open Mon. thru Fri.
Nites until 6

MARV & HELEN REED
1305 SO. CEDAR
LANSING, MI. 48910
517 374-8634
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ON THE SPOT
ENGRAVING

PLASTIC & METAL ENGRAVING CB OR
SQUARE DANCE BADGES, JEWELRY, SILVER
DISHS, MUGS, PLAQUES AND TROPHIES

Attention Golfers
— Quality Golf Balls —
and
Shags \$1.20 a dozen!

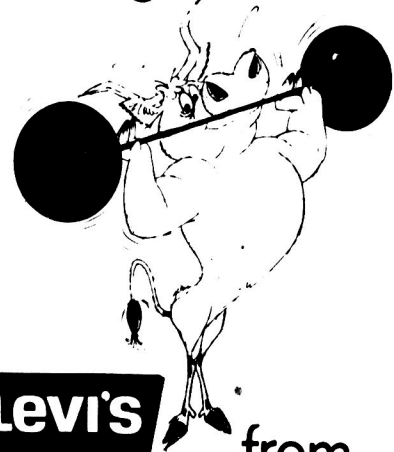
the return of

the
**STRATTON-NELSON
BAND**



The
**Peanut
Barrel**
521 E. Grand River
351-0808

Strong like Bull!



Levi's
...from
The BRANCH

Your friendly neighborhood all **Levi's** store.

Southland Center, Taylor
220 M.A.C., East Lansing
Southgate Shopping Center
Sear's Lincoln Park Shopping Center



**Lizard's
Underground**

224 Abbott 351-2285

tonight thru Saturday

the **Jill Phillips Group**
cover 75'

Pitcher Night!!

Reduced Prices in the bar
11 am-8 pm daily.

All you can eat dinnertime special:
Texas Beef Ribs, Fries, Salad

\$3.75

**BURGER
KING**

**BIG
SAVINGS
TODAY!**

Wednesday 5 pm to close

49¢

WHOPPERS
No coupons No limit

REMEMBER!
WE'RE OPEN ON FRIDAY &
SATURDAY NIGHT
TILL 3:00 AM

Offers Good At Both
1141 E. Grand River
and 3021 E. Saginaw

NYLON JACKETS

PRINTING ON:

**SPORTS
LETTERING
SUMMER SPECIAL**

BUY 11 Shirts get 12th one free!
Not including pattern charge.
We guarantee our printing will not chip, crack
fade or peel.

GROUP RATES AVAILABLE
CALL 339-9317 for group rate information
220 M.A.C.
2nd floor University Mall
(Myer's Art Entrance)

JERSEYS • SHIRTS

1 coupon per customer
expires Aug. 5

2 for 1 special

on 12 in. pizza
(at least 2 items)
good any time except
Friday and Saturday



Lake Lansing
store only
351-34
(pick up only)

THE VELVET RABBIT



Discover our
children's books

Aug. 10th &
2p.m.

Children's Story Book

-also a special selection
of bargains

Participating Member of CELBA

**Paramount
Newscenter**

E GRAND RIVER E LANSING

OPEN 7 DAYS & EVENINGS

8:30 am to 9:30 pm

Jobs offered to Michigan youths to promote conservation efforts

By ED LION
State News Staff Writer

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is offering jobs to youths throughout the state in an effort to combat youth unemployment and the destruction of the environment. The jobs administered by a new Work Opportunity Resource (WORC) will deal with conservation efforts, said DNR spokesperson Ross Dodge.

"We want to help youths find jobs and also foster more conservation," he said.

There are still 500 openings throughout the state and new vacancies may be created. He said interested youths should contact the Michigan Employment Security Commission (ESCO) for jobs in their areas.

Meridian Township, Lansing Township and Lansing are offering jobs through the program. Most of these are filled, according to officials, but openings could crop up.

The local projects mainly deal with park maintenance, construction of recreation facilities, and upkeeping school fields. Together 170 job programs are being offered by local government units through the WORC. The state is giving \$3.2 million to local units of government to fund the programs. All but

15 per cent of the appropriations must be used toward hiring, Ross said.

In addition, the DNR directly hired 2500 youths for DNR projects in state forests.

Ross said the major requirement for the jobs is age. Only those between 15 and 21 are eligible. And he said interested youths should register with the MESC or another public employment agency to show their interest in working.

"We want to help kids find jobs," Ross said. "It does many things. It teaches them the work ethic and allows them to learn about the working world. It also helps conservation programs that otherwise might have been neglected."

Salary is \$2.57 an hour.

The projects will be continuing through September 30.

Ross said the DNR hopes that it will become a regular summer program. This year is the first year such a state-run program was offered.

Money for the program was made available by a legislative measure aimed at curbing youth unemployment, traditionally high.

A spokesperson for the MESC said in June the state unemployment rate hit 6.8 per cent. The 16-19 range for youth usually has an unemployment rate double to the one for the overall population.

Dairy product plan as reps screaming for real ice cream

WASHINGTON (AP) — "But will this do to spumoni?" Rep. Leon Panetta.

Rep. Fred Richmond, D-N.Y., said the proposed new rules "represent a bold departure from the use of natural unadulterated ingredients and represent another step towards chemicalized, artificial, high-technology food."

Kennedy insisted that "the new standard will produce ice cream that has the nutritional equivalent and the equivalent in taste and texture of what we are used to."

He added that it also would "permit a lower-priced ice cream for consumers."

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has proposed a regulation that would allow products such as non-fat milk to be replaced by derived ingredients, including a cheap imported substandard caseinate.

The regulation would guarantee product quality just as well as the old standard, Kennedy told skeptical critics.

Rep. Charles Rose, D-N.Y., evoked stories of ersatz products given the public in Germany because of wartime shortages. "The American public wants the real thing," he said.

PLAYERS GALLERY
presents Shakespeare's
The Taming of the Shrew

Wed., Aug. 3 through Fri., Aug. 5 at 8:15 p.m.
Sat., Aug. 6 and Sun., Aug. 7 at 2:30 p.m.
In the air-conditioned Ballroom of the Union Building.

Tickets \$2.00 adults, \$1.00 children under 12, available at the door.

Hey, chicken lovers—
come on over to
The Other Fried!

**Wednesday
Family
Night
Special**

3 pieces of chicken,
cole slaw, mashed
potatoes & gravy &
hot biscuits.

reg. \$1.99
NOW **\$1.39**

Great time to discover the touch-a-honey difference in Famous Recipe, The Other Fried Chicken. Delicious dipped-in-honey batter, fried really crisp and all the way through. No wonder people who cross over to The Other Fried Chicken stay there!

Famous Recipe

1900 E. Kalamazoo (5 min. from MSU) 4500 S. Cedar 3007 N. East St. (U.S. 27 North)

A Message from *Iron G*

PLEASE NOTE

The prices of Diamonds and Gold have increased considerably during the last few weeks. Our inventory of diamonds and wedding rings does not reflect these increases as we have not raised our prices of merchandise in stock. If you are contemplating a purchase, you might do well to consider it now! You can use our layaway plan and save!

SELECT FROM TWO FAMOUS BRANDS

Orange Blossom *Art Carved*

Where Quality and Service Count

LEON H. GUDELSKY, Owner
SHOP 9:30-5:30 DAILY

JEWELRY
319 E. Grand River Ave.
East Lansing, Mich.
Phone 337-1314

MERIDIAN 8 349-2700 MERIDIAN MALL

MERIDIAN WEST ACROSS FROM "THE BACKSTAGE"

ONE WEEK ONLY!

PIPER LAURIE
Frightening in 'Carrie'!
Now...
terrifying as
RUBY

Wed-Thurs 5:15 7:15 9:15 Twilite 4:45-5:15 adults \$1.50

THE ISLAND OF DR. MOREAU
BURT LANCASTER
MICHAEL YORK

Wed-Thurs 5:00 7:15 9:30 Twilite 4:30-5:00 adults \$1.50

A nervous romance.
WOODY ALLEN
DIANE KEATON
"ANNIE HALL"

Wed-Thurs 5:30 7:30 9:30 Twilite 4:00-5:30 adults \$1.50

FINAL WEEK FOR THIS
3-ACADEMY AWARD WINNER!
Sylvester Stallone starring in
ROCKY

Wed-Thurs 4:30 7:00 9:15 Twilite 4:00-4:30 adults \$1.50

MERIDIAN EAST ACROSS FROM WOOLCO

A long time ago... in a galaxy far, far away...

Twilite 3:30-4:00 adults \$1.50

56 PG Wed-Thurs 1:30 2:00 4:00 4:30 6:30 7:00 9:00 9:30

THE INCREDIBLE SPECTACLE
OF MEN AND WAR!

Joseph L. Levine
A BRIDGE TOO FAR

Michael Caine Sean Connery
Elliott Gould Gene Hackman
Hardy Kruger Laurence Olivier
Robert Redford Maximilian Schell

Wed-Thurs 4:00 8:00

WATCH OUT FOR THE MAN WATCHING THE...
ROLLERCOASTER

8 PG Wed-Thurs 2:15 4:45 7:15 9:30 Twilite 4:15-4:45 adults \$1.50

**Northside
DRIVE-IN THEATRE**

The Space Age Story of a
Girl who played with
a Magic Wand
.....and had a Ball!

OPENS 7:00
FRI. SAT. SUN.
7:30 REST
STARTS AT
DUSK AND
REPEATS

TOMORROW'S SEXIEST COMEDY TODAY!
**CINDERELLA
2000**

Starring CATHARINE ERHARDT

PLUS
THE BOOB TUBE

MORE! MORE! MORE!
OF WHAT YOU LIKE BEST...
ONLY WE'VE MADE IT
WILDER, SEXIER, BROOIER
AND BOOBIER!

TV SOAP OPERAS GO WILD
and get on "X" Rating

COOL Air Conditioned
CAMPUS THEATRE
407 E. Grand River Downtown East Lansing
Program Information 332-0844

TODAY
OPEN 1:45
SHOWS
2:00-4:30-7:00-9:30

It's the BIGGEST. It's the BEST. It's BOND.
**ROGER MOORE
JAMES BOND 007
"THE SPY WHO LOVED ME"**

PG PANAVISION starring BARBARA BACH and CURT JURGENS United Artists

COOL Air Conditioned
MICHIGAN THEATRE
227 E. Washington E. Downtown Lansing
Program Information 481-3063

OPEN 12:45 PM
today...
shows at
1:00-3:00-5:00-7:00-9:00 PM

MATINEE EVERYDAY!
IT'S A SMASH HIT!

WALT DISNEY
PRODUCTIONS
4RB

GOES TO MONTE CARLO
Dean JONES Don KNOTTS
TECHNICOLOR

COOL Air Conditioned
GLADNER THEATRE
223 E. Washington E. Downtown Lansing
Program Information 481-0421

OPEN AT 1 PM
TODAY...
FEATURE AT
1:30-3:30-5:30-7:25-9:25 PM

**ROBBY BENSON
IN
ONE ON ONE**

The story
of a winner.

PG TECHNICOLOR 1977 WARNER BROS. INC. A WARNER BROS. PRESENTATION

SOMES PERFORMED BY SEALS & CROFTS

STATE THEATRE
215 ARMY TR. COVINGTON

TODAY OPEN 7:15 PM
FEATURE AT 7:30 9:25

No one will be admitted until
the last 10 minutes

MONTY
PYTHON'S
**JABBER
WOcky**

PG FROM CINEMA 5

SHOWCASEJAZZ PRESENTS
**PAT
METHENY**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9 - 8 & 10:30pm
ERICKSON KIVA, MSU

Special Guests: GINA RICHMAN/ Sister & DONNI RICHMAN/ Brother

Tickets: 3.00 in advance/ 3.50 at the door
At: MSU Union, Wazoo and Schoolkids' Records in Ann Arbor
A division of the ASMSU Programming Board.
Please, no smoking, food or drink in Erickson Kiva. Accessable.

STARLITE
US 27 WEST OF WAVERLY
Phone 322-0044

LANSING
S. CEDAR ST. NEAR JOLLY RD
Phone 882-2429

Butterfield
drive-in
theatres

OPEN AT
8:00

Another Week of
Hi-speed Hilarity!

WALT DISNEY
PRODUCTIONS
4RB

GOES TO MONTE CARLO

PLUS
second
Guest Night
VAN DYKE - ROBINSON

THE BAD NEWS
ALL NEW
Bears
in
**BREAKING
TRAINING**

AND
second
Winter Hawk

**NEVER A DULL
MOMENT**

THE STATE NEWS CLASSIFIED ADS

PHONE 355-8255 MON. THRU FRI. 8:00-5:00

Classified Advertising Information

PHONE 355-8255

347 Student Services Bldg.

RATES

No. Lines	1	3	6	8
3	2.70	7.20	13.50	16.80
4	3.60	9.60	18.00	22.40
5	4.50	12.00	22.50	28.00
6	5.40	14.40	27.00	33.60
7	6.30	16.80	31.50	39.20

1 day - 90¢ per line

3 days - 80¢ per line

6 days - 75¢ per line

8 days - 70¢ per line

Line rate per insertion

EconLines - 3 lines - \$4.00 - 5 days. 80¢ per line over 3 lines. No adjustment in rate when cancelled. Price of item(s) must be stated in ad. Maximum sale price of \$50.

Peanuts Personal ads - 3 lines - \$2.25 - per insertion. 75¢ per line over 3 lines (prepayment).

Rummage/Garage Sale ads - 4 lines - \$2.50. 63¢ per line over 4 lines - per insertion.

'Round Town ads - 4 lines - \$2.50 - per insertion. 63¢ per line over 4 lines.

Lost & Found ads/Transportation ads - 3 lines - \$1.50 - per insertion. 50¢ per line over 3 lines.

Deadlines

Ads - 2 p.m. - 1 class day before publication.

Cancellation/Change - 1 p.m. - 1 class day before publication.

Once ad is ordered it cannot be cancelled or changed until after 1st insertion.

There is a \$1.00 charge for 1 ad change plus 50¢ per additional change for maximum of 3 changes.

The State News will only be responsible for the 1st day's incorrect insertion. Adjustment claims must be made within 10 days of expiration date.

Bills are due 7 days from ad expiration date. If not paid by due date, a 50¢ late service charge will be due.

Automotive

IT IS the policy of the STATE NEWS that the last 4 weeks of term all Student Classified Advertising must be paid for in advance beginning August 1, 1977. Bring or mail to 347 Student Services. Sp-12-8-12 (8)

AMC 1969. This is a hot one! Needs clutch. Take over payments. 676-9334. 8-7-29 (3)

AUSTIN HEALEY 64 Mark II 3000 series, plus spare parts. \$2989. Call 332-2110. Z-4-8-3 (3)

CAMARO 1975, 350 V-8, automatic. AM/FM, 39,000 miles. \$3000. 646-6163. 6-8-3 (3)

CAMARO LT 1973, V-8, automatic, power steering/brakes, 46,000 miles. \$2000. 351-1178 after 5 p.m. 5-8-5 (3)

CUTLASS BROUGHAM 1977, extremely loaded, \$6250. Phone 694-1727. 3-8-5 (3)

DATSUN 1974 4-door station wagon, 28,000 miles, steel belted radials. 355-7801. Z-5-8-15 (3)

FIAT 1971 850CC. Excellent gas mileage. Needs some work. Best offer. 351-4697. Z-5-8-12 (5)

IMPALA 1970. Runs, needs some work. \$300 negotiable. After 5 p.m., 351-7323. Z-8-3 (3)

MAVERICK 1970, 2 door, good condition. \$550 or best offer. 332-6676. 8-8-12 (3)

MG MIDGET 1973. 47,000 miles. Extra care. \$1800. 482-3852 after 1 p.m. 6-8-10 (3)

MUSTANG '68. Horn, blinkers work just fine. Rest not so hot. Good car for playing mechanic. \$89.95. 482-2660. 5-8-8 (4)

PONTIAC VENTURA 1972. 6 cylinder, 4-door automatic, power steering. Gets good mileage. 377-7661 between 5-9 p.m. Z-8-5 (4)

TORONADO 1967, good transportation, some extra parts. Call 337-7661 between 5-9 p.m. Z-8-5 (3)

VOLKSWAGON FASTBACK 1968. Reliable transportation. \$550. 332-2739. Z-3-8-8 (3)

VOLVO 1973. 43,000 miles, good condition. Best offer. 332-8376. 5-8-12 (3)

142 VOLVO 1970, air, excellent condition, will bargain, must sell, call 355-7953. 355-8130. X-4-8-3 (3)

Motorcycles

350 HONDA 1973, 9000 miles, excellent condition, \$425, must sell, call 355-7953. 4-8-3 (3)

HONDA 350 CB 73 Motorcycle. Just been tuned. Call 332-2110. Z-4-8-3 (3)

NEW LOW RATES on motorcycle insurance. ALDER AGENCY, 351-8620. 0-2-8-3 (3)

Motorcycles

JAWA-CZ 350 road bike, 1974. Reliable, easy to work on, unique looks. \$575, but I'm willing to dicker. 351-6022. Pete. Z-2-8-5 (4)

Auto Service

MASON BODY SHOP. 812 East Kalamazoo Street since 1940. Complete auto painting and collision service. American and foreign cars. 485-0256. C-12-8-26 (14)

ELIMINATE TUNE-ups. Replace your conventional ignition with a Piranha electronic ignition at CHEQUERED FLAG FOREIGN CAR PARTS, 2605 East Kalamazoo Street, one mile west of campus. C-12-8-26 (7)

WE BUY junk cars and trucks. Top dollar. 489-4647. NORTHSIDE AUTO PARTS & SALVAGE. 0-12-8-26 (3)

JUNK CARS wanted. We pay more if they run. Also buy used cars and trucks. 332-3551. C-12-8-26 (14)

Employment

IT IS the policy of the STATE NEWS that the last 4 weeks of term all Student Classified Advertising must be paid for in advance beginning August 1, 1977. Bring or mail to 347 Student Services. Sp-12-8-12 (8)

AVON-TOO many bills? Pay them all and have money to spare with AVON earnings. 482-6893. C-2-8-3 (3)

COOK FULL TIME. COZY RESTAURANT & LOUNGE. Call Jim, 487-2262. 3-8-3 (3)

STORE DETECTIVE-CJ major. Call between 10am-3pm, Monday-Friday. 641-6734. 8-8-12 (3)

TEACHER NEEDED. Child care center in Lansing is seeking a qualified teacher for kindergarten. Must be well prepared academically, experienced and strong in Christian commitment. Excellent opportunity for mother desiring part-time work. 20 hrs/week. Weekly salary, \$125. Resume received by August 10th to Box A-1, State News. B-1-8-3 (12)

MODELS WANTED. \$8/hour. We will train. 489-2278. Z-2-8-26 (3)

RESIDENT MANAGER couple for small apartment building in Haslet. Inquire at HAMCO MANAGEMENT. 332-3900, evenings phone 332-3202. 0-12-8-26 (4)

CHILD CARE-Homekeeping. 2 children, 5 and 7. 11:30-5:30 p.m., Monday-Friday. Own transportation, references required. End of August-June. \$75/week. 349-3827 after 5 p.m. Z-8-5 (6)

FULL AND part-time, summer employment for MSU students. 15-20 hours/week. Automobile required. 339-9500; 339-3400. C-12-8-26 (17)

Employment

CLERK-TYPIST position with Meridian Township. Funded through Title VI of CETA. Must be resident of Ingham County and meet Title VI criteria, including 15 weeks unemployment. Duties include typing police reports, answering phones, some public contact activity. Must be able to handle confidential material, and type 50 wpm. Apply at Michigan Employment Security Commission, 3215 South Pennsylvania, Lansing. 3-8-3 (15)

RN-LPN wanted all shifts. Part-time and full-time positions available. Work every 3rd or 4th weekend. Apply in person PRO-VINCIAL HOSPITAL, 1226 East Michigan, Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. 3-8-5 (7)

CUSTODIAN-MARRIED couple to serve as church custodian, rent free occupancy of a partially furnished parish house apartment, serving as part of remuneration. Reply to State News, Box E-5. 5-8-12 (7)

JANITOR-MORNINGS, some afternoons. THE AMERICA'S CUP-ALLEY is seeking to hire part time and full time janitors. Apply in person, AMERICA'S CUP RESTAURANT, 220 MAC. 6-8-15 (6)

For Rent

TV AND stereo rentals. \$25/term. \$10.95/month. Call NEJAC 337-1010. C-12-8-26 (3)

Apartment

IT IS the policy of the STATE NEWS that the last 4 weeks of term all Student Classified Advertising must be paid for in advance beginning August 1, 1977. Bring or mail to 347 Student Services. Sp-12-8-12 (8)

FEMALE GRAD student looking for roommate, 2-man apartment just off campus (616) 781-7652. 4-8-5 (3)

MALE TO share, 1 mile from campus. \$80/month, air, furnished. On busline. 332-1185 mornings. 8-8-5 (3)

EFFICIENCY, ONE OR TWO BEDROOM. East side and downtown Lansing. Call now for list of September openings. AIM, INC., 374-2800 noon-9 p.m. or 332-6741. 0-12-8-26 (6)

NORTH POINTE APARTMENTS. East Lansing. Now leasing summer leases. 3 to 12 month leases. 1250 Haslet Road at 69. Furnished and unfurnished, newly remodeled, 1 and 2 bedroom. Also, efficiencies, spacious rooms, fully carpeted, air conditioned, heat and water furnished, large laundry facilities, suburban living at its finest. Swimming pool, beautiful grounds, charcoal grills, picnic tables. Starting at \$150/month. For appointment call Leo or Virginia. 332-6354. Z-8-3 (17)

ONE BEDROOM apartment, near campus. From \$195. Heat and water included. 351-4091. 0-12-8-26 (3)

CHALET APARTMENTS

Next to campus, spacious, air conditioned, furnished, 2 bedroom, shag carpeting.

Fall from \$334/month. Year from \$290/month.

Summer still available.

332-6197

SAVE FOR summer, own room in 3 man furnished apartment. No lease. 349-1883 after 6 p.m. 8-8-12 (4)

WOODMERE APARTMENTS needs 1 female for fall. Close, \$83.50/month. Call 337-1418 after 5 p.m. S-5-8-5 (3)

PERSON - BIG apartment. Own room/bath, air, pool. Okemos. \$115/month plus electricity, deposit. Joy, 349-4413. 15-8-26 (4)

LARGE SPACIOUS two bedroom townhouses, across from Berkeley. 1 year lease, \$295. 351-0359. 5-8-5 (3)

ONE MALE student, sublease Campus Hill Apartment. 77-78 school year. 3 good roommates, call Campus Hill 349-3530, Bob (manager). Z-8-8-12 (5)

NEAR POTTER Park, 1 bedroom. Air, carpet, dining room, heat included, \$175. Call 351-2166. 2-8-5 (3)

WALK TO campus. Large 4 bedroom house. 2 baths, 229 Collingwood. Reduced for summer to \$250/month. Call EQUITY VEST, 351-1500. 0-12-8-26 (5)

OKEMOS 3 bedroom huge. Guaranteed quiet includes air, dishwasher, 2 baths, draps and more. Available Sept. No pets. 332-3022. 10-8-22 (5)

Apartment

LUXURY APARTMENT, pool, sauna, 2 bedrooms. Fully furnished, king size beds. 1-2 people, 1 mile campus, bus route. \$425/month. 373-6987, days. 6-8-3 (5)

1 BEDROOM apartment for rent off Mt. Hope near Cedar St. \$140/month. Small deposit, no pets, children. Available August 31st. 371-1879. 3-8-5 (5)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE-furnished studio. Utilities paid, \$135/month plus deposit. 489-5574 after 5 p.m. 0-2-8-3 (4)

DELUXE 2 BEDROOM-air, carpeted, heat and water furnished. \$220. 332-8215. 0-12-8-26 (3)

1 AND 2 bedrooms in modern 8 unit. Furnished and unfurnished. Call 372-0297. 8-8-17 (3)

PINE LAKE APARTMENTS

6080 Marsh Rd.

Meridian Mall Area

\$165 plus utilities

* one bedroom unfurnished

* G.E. appliances

* Fully carpeted

* Air, drapes

* adjacent to new county park

accepting applications for fall rental

339-8192

655-3805

SPARROW NEAR-East Side. \$115. 10 minutes to campus. 351-8816. 3-8-8 (3)

MICHIGAN/PENNSYLVANIA-efficiencies, \$110, \$120. Adults, no children or pets. Call 484-4840; 332-1396. 8-8-19 (4)

DOWNTOWN LANSING near. Responsible couple or single. 4 large rooms and bath, \$145/month including all utilities. 669-5513. 0-1-8-3 (6)

TWO BEDROOM, South Lansing. Carpeting, some air, garbage disposal, ceramic tile bath. \$140 plus. 351-2166. 2-8-5 (4)

Houses

IT IS the policy of the STATE NEWS that the last 4 weeks of term all Student Classified Advertising must be paid for in advance beginning August 1, 1977. Bring or mail to 347 Student Services. Sp-12-8-12 (8)

3 BEDROOM, completely unfurnished duplex, 20 minutes MSU. Deposit, references, no pets. 646-8907 after 5 p.m. 8-8-8 (5)

SPARROW NEXT door, students, nurses, 5 bedrooms, decorated, carpeted, consider capable resident manager. 351-8810 or after 5 p.m. 351-0676. 3-8-8 (5)

EAST LANSING residential living. Responsible couple. 2 bedroom ranch duplex. Carpeted, appliances, full basement, large yard. \$245/month plus utilities. Available Sept. 1st. 351-0657. 0-2-8-5 (8)

EAST LANSING, fall, 4 bedroom duplex, appliances. Washer/dryer. No pets. 332-3746. 1-8-3 (3)

3 BEDROOM, FURNISHED house. \$225/month. Deposit, no lease, ample parking. Call 882-7831. 6-8-10 (3)

FIVE and six bedroom furnished homes for fall, call 351-8135 or 627-9773. 10-8-5 (3)

4, 5, 6, 7 BEDROOM houses, all very close. Good condition. 339-2961. 6-8-8 (3)

HOUSE-4 bedrooms. Ideal for large family or 4 to 8 students. Fireplace, washer/dryer, furnished. 8 minutes campus. Nice neighborhood, available August 1st. 482-9226. 5-8-12 (6)

SERIOUS NON-smoking graduate student seeks own room in house starting fall. 351-1483. Z-1-8-3 (3)

HOUSES FOR Rent. 2.5 bedrooms, well located, close to campus. From \$275/month. Call EQUITY VEST, 351-1500. 0-11-8-26 (6)

For Sale

100 USED VACUUM cleaners. Tanks, canisters, and uprights. Guaranteed one full year, \$7.88 and up. DENNIS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY. 316 North Cedar, opposite City Market. C-12-8-26 (6)

BSR 310-X Turntable without cartridge, \$30. Call 332-2159 or 355-8252, ask for Mike W. S-5-8-12 (3)

MAPLE CAPTAINS chairs with padded seats, \$15 each. Cash 'n' carry, first come, first choice. MOON'S RESTAURANT, Albert/MAC, 11 a.m.-until gone. E-5-7-8 (5)

For Sale

50 SPEED SPECIAL

All Alloy Components Including Rims

Reg. \$189.95

while they last

\$156.95

Velocipede

Peddler

541 E. Grand River 351-7240

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WEDNESDAY EVENING

5:30
(11) Cable 11 News
(23) Electric Company
6:00
(6-10-12) News
(1) Porgy and Bess
(2) Realidades
6:30
(6) CBS News
(10) NBC News
(1) Black Notes
(2) ABC News
(2) Latino Consortium
7:00
(1) Hogan's Heroes
(10) To Tell The Truth
(1) Pass It On
(2) Partridge Family
(2) People
7:30
(1) \$25,000 Pyramid
(1) Hollywood Squares
(1) Tempo
(2) Price Is Right
(2) MacNeil/Lehrer Report
8:00
(1) Good Times
(1) Thriller Maker Sports
(1) Impressions
(1) Denny & Marie
(1) Nova
8:30
(1) Busting Loose
(1) Baseball
(1) Mary Sue Herd/Iska:
Folk Singer
9:00
(1) Movie
"Deadly Trackers"
(1) Cable 11 News
(1) Barretto
(1) Theater in America
10:00
(1) Charlie's Angels
10:30
(1) Portrait of Jamie

11:00
(6-10-12) News
(23) Something Personal
11:30
(6) Movie
"Night of Terror"
(10) Johnny Carson
(12) Fernwood 2 Night
(23) ABC News

THURSDAY EVENING

5:30
(11) Cable 11 News
(23) Electric Company
6:00
(6-10-12) News
(1) Deek Dork & Gloria
Comedy Hour
(23) Memories for a Cen-
tennial
6:30
(6) CBS News
(10) NBC News
(12) ABC News
7:00
(6) Hogan's Heroes
(10) To Tell The Truth
(1) The Deek Dork Show
(12) Partridge Family
(23) Once Upon a Classic
7:30
(6) Wild Kingdom
(10) Michigame
(11) Tee Vee Trivia
(12) Hollywood Squares
8:00
(6) Waltons
(10) Thriller Maker Sports
(11) Woman Wise
(12) Welcome Back, Kotter
(23) Documentary Showcase
8:30
(10) Baseball
(11) Editorial Weiss-Cracks
(12) What's Happening!!

9:00
(6) Hawaii Five-O
(12) Barney Miller
(23) Age of Uncertainty
9:30
(12) Fish
10:00
(6) Barnaby Jones
(12) ABC News Closeup
(23) Fall of Eagles
11:00
(6-10-12) News
(23) Woman

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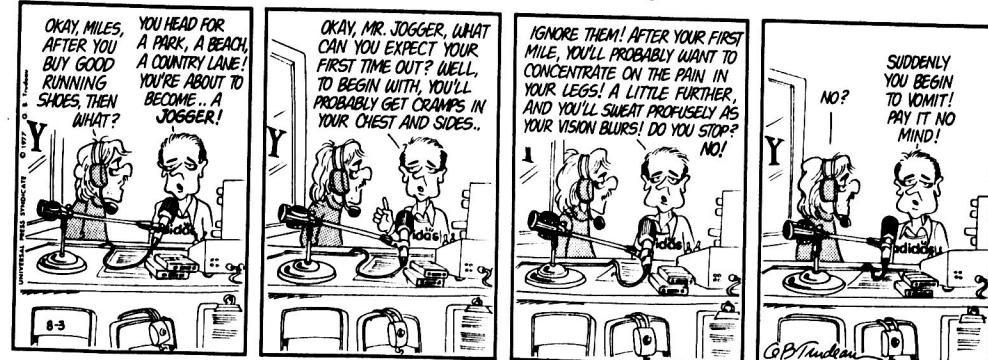
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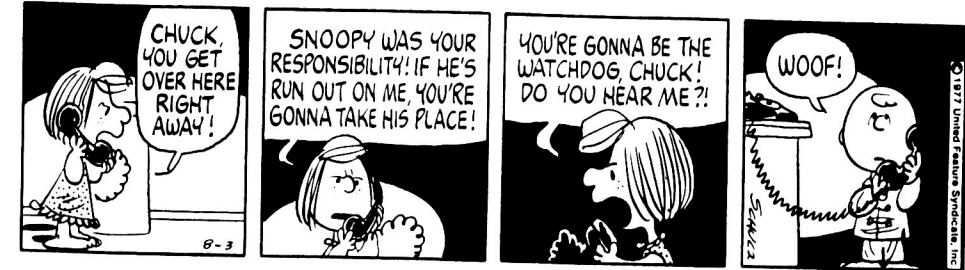
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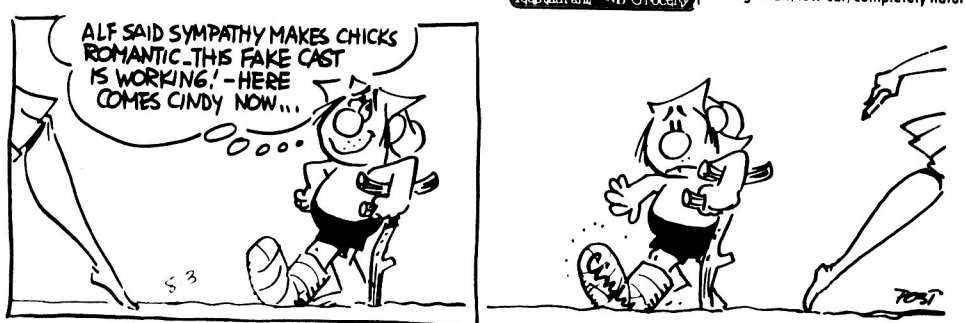
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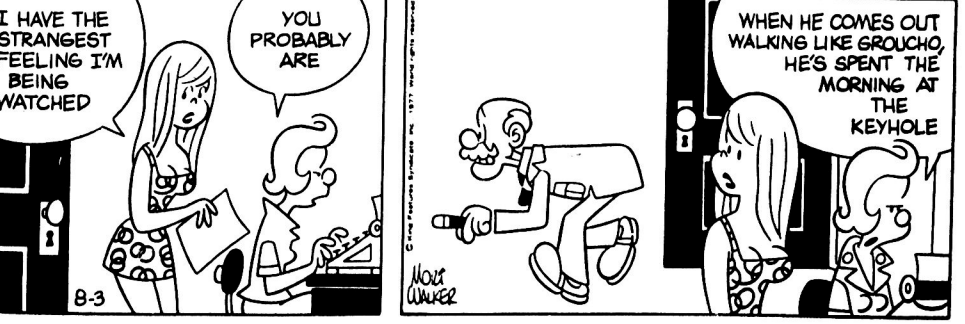
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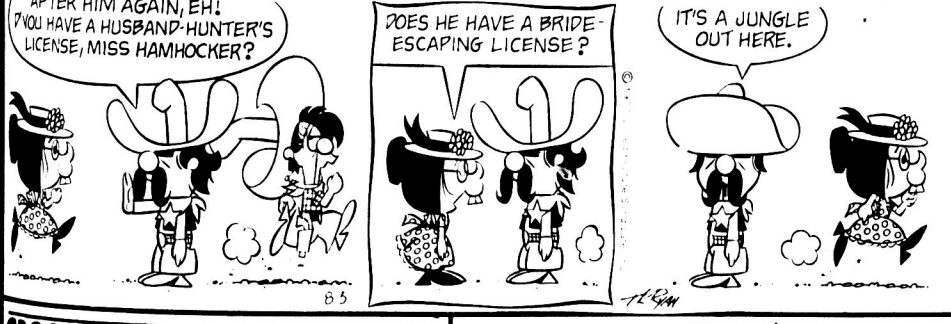
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7. Boat
8. Road
9. Unsettled Indian
10. Type measure
11. Devil
12. Piece
13. Track of a vessel

DOWN

1. Emerged
2. Villain
3. Frosted
4. One, in Bonn
5. Out of bed
6. Parts of eggs
7. Culmination
8. --- Cruces
9. Pronoun
10. Salary increase
11. Old thrusting sword
12. Curse
13. Bonnet brim
14. Pests
15. Obsidian's source
16. Held
17. Second hand
18. Skin driver's gear
19. Muse of history
20. Climbing vine
21. Clothes moth genus
22. Fruit
23. Rude hut
24. Travesty
25. Photograph
26. Doom
27. Split pulse
28. Criticize
29. Myself
30. College degree abbr.

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CB soap slippery deal for Christmas this year

By ROBERT KOZLOFF
State News Staff Writer

Brrreakaer one-nine! C'mon! you got some hot water?

Who could foresee that soap-on-a-roap in the shape of a citizens band radio microphone might be a way to strike it rich? Bill Packard, 23, a towering figure who might better fit on a basketball court than in a patent office, did when he originated The Goody Buddy Bar. He believes it could be this Christmas's biggest novelty gift, much like last year's Pet Rock craze.

"It's a square piece of soap that you hang around your neck by a rope while taking a bath or shower," Packard said. "It looks like a CB mike."

Packard graduated from MSU in 1976 with a degree in psychology and went to work for a foods product company at the same time he was developing the idea.

The whole project was taking up so much of Packard's time that he quit his job as a sales representative and devoted all his efforts to the new idea.

"You don't sit around and think of ideas like this, they have to hit you out of

nowhere," Packard laughed as he said it because that is exactly how the Good Buddy Bar came about.

"A bunch of us were sitting around talking about all the crazy novelty gifts on the market," Packard said. "It's a great pastime thinking of ways to make your first million." But this is his first attempt at following through with one of his "hairbrained schemes," as he calls them.

"If I had been 29, I probably wouldn't have taken the chance," Packard said. "I've spent \$3,500. You have to take risks like that if you want to make money."

No longer employed, Packard moved back home with his parents in Waterford and now bases his operations from there.

Packard admits the Good Buddy Bar is a one shot deal. "After Christmas, when the novelty dies down, the checks won't be as big, but now the door is open for other ideas."

"It was great when they (Katherine Gray Inc.) said they really wanted to distribute the soap," Packard said.

Packard has received the first check and a five-year contract from his distributor. Now all he can do is wait and see what happens.



it's what's happening

Tiger Mountain Press meets at 7 tonight, Union Oak Room.

Complete Enlightenment results directly from the regular practice of the TM technique. Free introductory lecture at 3 and 7:30 tonight, C109 Wells.

Balloon Day Rally Saturday in opposition to nuclear expansion. Call Pargim now, 487-6001. We want your support.

Lansing Energy Affairs Network (LEAN) update and planning meeting for anyone serious about local energy communication 7:30 p.m. Thursday, 331 Union.

Gay Liberation will discuss "Coming Out and Other Stories" 8:30 tonight, 334 Union.

Lecture on Aphasia group therapy by Mary Ida Hunt from Western Michigan University at 7 tonight, 109 Bessey Hall. Free!

Study group on New International Economic Order (NIEO) 8 p.m. Thursday, Peace Center, 1118 S. Harrison Road. All invited to discuss new world order!

The MSU Promenaders will meet 7 to 10 tonight, 332 Union.

Exhibit of drawings incorporating sign language and finger spelling by Jane Kronheim August 1 through September 30, East Lansing Public Library.

Concerts will be held in Riverfront Park 8 to 9 p.m. during July and August. Lansing Concert Band and Lansing Pops Orchestra performing. Free!

Remember Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Stop nuclear proliferation. Rally at noon Friday in front of Capitol as a reminder of war's inhumanity.

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Wilson Dorm
Friday, August 5, 1977

11 a.m. — 5 p.m.

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for more information.

'The Summer
Blood Donor is
a rare bird'

Rides, shows, exhibits featured at Ingham fair

The fairgrounds in Mason will be the sight of numerous exhibitions, and rides as the 123rd annual Ingham County fair continues through Saturday evening.

Today's activities include harness horse racing beginning at 1 p.m. and running all afternoon. Admission is free. There will be a horse pull at the grandstand tonight beginning at 7 p.m. Admission for this event is \$2.

At 6:30 p.m. there will be a sky-diving exhibition over midway with eight divers involved.

On Friday at 8 p.m. the 1977 Variety Show will be held. On Friday at 8 p.m. the Hurricane Hell Drivers will make annual appearance and perform a driving exhibition.

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12 oz. REG. 2.98
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Turntables & Tape Decks

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B.I.C. Model 980 Single/multi-play belt drive w strobe. Mr's Sug. List \$200	\$116
Technics Model SL-1500 Direct drive with base and cover. Mr's Sug. List \$200	\$139
Technics Model SL-1400 Direct drive with base and cover. Mr's Sug. List \$249	\$164
Technics Model SL-23 Belt drive with base and cover. Mr's Sug. List \$140	\$119
Pioneer Model PL-117D Direct drive with base and cover. Mr's Sug. List \$175	\$109
Pioneer Model PL-510A Direct drive with base and cover. Mr's Sug. List \$200	\$129
Pioneer Model CT-F6161 Frontload Dolby cassette deck. Mr's Sug. List \$300	\$169
Technics Model RS-615US newest front load Dolby cassette deck.	\$195
Teac Model A-150 Frontload Dolby cassette. Mr's Sug. List \$200	\$179
Teac Model A-420 Frontload Dolby cassette deck. Mr's Sug. List \$351	\$249
Teac model A-450 Topload professional Dolby cassette. Mr's Sug. List \$450	\$287

Car Stereo

Sony Underdash 8-Track Model FT-819 with fast forward	\$39
Sony "Audio Spec" AM/FM Cassette Indash Model FT-484	\$129
Indash AM/FM Stereo Cassette Model FT-416 with Auto Reverse	\$119
Tenna AM/FM Indash 8-Track Model RR-2015 with pushbutton preset tuning	\$119
Tenna Surface Mount Speakers (pair) Model BS-612DV	\$29
Tenna Surface Mount Speakers (pair) Model BS-8854PF	\$16

LAST 5 DAYS While Quantities Last

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AM/FM STEREO RECEIVER
AM/FM stereo receiver has 65 watts per channel, dual tuning meters, includes simulated walnut vinyl veneer cabinet, 2 tape monitors. Mr's Sug. List \$500.
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In dash 8 track tape cartridge player & AM-FM stereo radio.
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Speakers (Speakers priced each)

B.I.C. Venturi Formula 5 15 inch woofer, T-slot horn. Mr's Sug. List \$219	\$159
B.I.C. Venturi Formula 6 12 inch woofer, 5 other drivers. Mr's Sug. List \$295	\$187
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DLK Model 1 1/2 With double woofer system. Mr's Sug. List \$169	\$139
EPI Model 120 2-way system. Mr's Sug. List \$149	\$109
EPI Model 200 3-driver 2-way system. Mr's Sug. List \$225	\$179
Large Advent Speaker 2-way system. Mr's Sug. List \$121	\$99

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Pioneer Model SX-450 15 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$200	\$125
Pioneer Model SX-750 50 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$400	\$288
Pioneer Model SX-950 85 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$600	\$349
Sherwood Model S-8900A 60 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$450	\$239
Sherwood Model S-9910 100 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$700	\$427
Technics Model SA-5580 85 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$500	\$299
Technics Model SA-5580 85 watts/channel. Mr's Sug. List \$500	\$329

CB's & ACCESSORIES

Panasonic 40 Channel C.B. LED Channel. Light VU Meter. Sale	\$159
Deluxe CB Package. 40 Channel CB, Lock Mount and Antenna. List \$180	\$109
Tenna Deluxe CB Power Antenna. Disappears at the flick of a switch. List \$70	\$54

NOTE: Some items new, some display models, some one of a kind. No rainchecks or layaways! First come, first served. All items subject to prior sale!

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 5

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
25 AUGUST 1977

P-LIFF, MARK

~~SPG 1 Columbia UN,~~

CIA 4.01 MKULTRA

CIA Gave Mind Tests At Columbia

By MARK LIFF

Columbia University was one of the 80 colleges and institutions where the Central Intelligence Agency conducted top secret "mind control" behavioral experiments between 1953 and 1954, it was disclosed yesterday.

The experiments were "designed to identify materials and methods useful in altering human behavior patterns," a university spokesman said. The 80 schools where the CIA's MK-ULTRA top-secret experiment were reportedly performed also included Ohio State University, Georgetown, George Washington University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Columbia and the other institutions that participated in the research program — which involved studies of chemical and biological materials — were notified officially last week by the CIA "that some portion of the research appears to have been performed" by university staff, a Columbia spokesman said.

However, the CIA refused to identify the type of experiments performed or who performed them.

Initiated and Sponsored by CIA

These projects, the spokesman pointed out, were initiated and sponsored by the CIA. The university had no prior knowledge that the CIA was sponsoring such "mind-control" tests, he said.

The university will launch an investigation into which faculty members participated in these experiments, the spokesman said. There has been no formal request by the university for the CIA to apologize for using its facilities.

The letter to the universities was accompanied by a copy of CIA Director Adm. Stansfield Turner's recent testimony before a Senate committee, in which he said that the agency had financed 189 nongovernmental researchers and 149 experiments, including the use of the hallucinogenic drug LSD.

It was reported earlier that the CIA, in behavioral control experiments, spent \$25 million over a 25-year period. Dr. Harold Abramson reportedly conducted tests of LSD for the CIA at Mount Sinai Hospital, which were supported by the Geschikter Foundation and later by the Macy Foundation.

Abramson admitted his participation in Senate Health subcommittee. It had been disclosed earlier that Abramson had treated Frank Olson, an Army bio-

CIA Connections To Mind Control Cults

Written by Cybrarian

- by Alex Constantine

Within hours, 27 other members of the Sovereign Order of the Solar Temple were found dead at chalets in Granges, Switzerland and Morin Heights, Quebec. Luc Jouret, the Temple's grand master, the London Times reported, "espoused a hybrid religion that owed more to Umberto Eco's novel *Foucault's Pendulum* than to any bible.

His followers called themselves 'knights of Christ.' The crusading codes of the Knights Templar, the rose-and-cross symbolism of the medieval Rosicrucian Order, Nazi occultism and new age mysticism were joined together into a mumbo-jumbo mishmash that seemed more designed for extracting money from disciples than saving souls." Jouret, born in the Belgian Congo in 1947, set out in youth as a mystic with communist leanings, but his politics apparently swung full circle. He has since been linked to a clutch of neo-Nazis responsible for a string of bombings in Canada.

He told friends that he had once served with a unit of Belgium paratroopers. French-Canadian journalist Pierre Tourangeau investigated the sect for two years. A few days after the mass murder, he reported that the sect was financed by the proceeds of gun-running to Europe and South America. Simultaneously, Radio Canada announced that Jouret's Templars earned hundreds of millions of dollars laundering the profits through the infamous Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), closed by authorities worldwide in 1991. Montreal's *La Presse* observed: "each new piece of information only thickens the mystery" - but the combination of international arms smuggling and BCCI presented a familiar enough picture of CIA sedition.

The Manhattan D.A. who closed the American branch announced that 16 witnesses had died in the course of investigating the bank's entanglements in covert operations of the CIA, arms smuggling to Iraq, money laundering and child prostitution. The average coffee table would crumple under the weighty BCCI Book of the Dead. Journalist Danny Cassalero and Vince Foster appear in it - grim antecedents to the Solar Temple killings. The cult's connection to BCCI (reported in Europe but filtered from American newspaper accounts) fed speculation among Canadian journalists that followers of Jouret were killed to bury public disclosures of gun-running and money laundering. But the fraternizing of America's national security elite and the cults did not begin in Cheiry, Switzerland. Jouret's Order of the Solar Temple was but the latest incarnation of mind control operations organized and overseen by the CIA and Department of Defense. "In a sense, we are in the same ethical and moral dilemma as the physicists in the days prior to the Manhattan Project. Those of us who work in this field see a developing potential for a nearly total control of human emotional status." - Dr. Wayne Evans

U.S. Army Institute of Environmental Medicine, 1978 Scientists in the CIA's mind control fraternity lead double lives. Many are highly respected, but if the truth were known they would be deafened by the public outcry and drummed out of their respective academic haunts. Martin T. Orne, for example, a senior CIA/Navy researcher, is based at the University of Pennsylvania's Experimental Psychiatry Laboratory. He is also an original member of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation's advisory board, a tightly-drawn coterie of psychiatrists, many with backgrounds in CIA mind control experimentation in its myriad forms. The Foundation is dedicated to denying the existence of cult mind control and child abuse.

It's primary pursuit is the castigation of survivors and therapists for fabricating accusations of ritual abuse. Dismissing cult abuse as hysteria or false memory, a common defense strategy, may relieve parents of preschool children. In a small percentage of cult abuse cases it's possible that children may be led to believe they've been victimized. But the CIA and its cover organizations have a vested interest in blowing smoke at the cult underground because the worlds of CIA mind control and many cults merge inextricably. The drum beat of "false accusations" from the media is taken up by paid operatives like Dr. Orne and the False Memory Syndrome Foundation to conceal the crimes of the Agency.

Orne's forays into hypno-programming were financed in the 1960s by the Human Ecology Fund, a CIA cover at Cornell University and the underwriter of many of the formative mind control experiments conducted in the U.S. and abroad, including the gruesome brainwashing and remote mind control experiments of D. Ewen Cameron at Montreal's Allen Memorial Institute. Research specialties of the CIA's black psychiatrists included electroshock lobotomies, drugging agents, incapacitants, hypnosis, sleep deprivation and radio control of the brain, among hundreds of sub-projects. The secondary source of funding for Dr. Orne's work in hypnotic suggestion and dissolution of memory is eerie in the cult child abuse context.

The voluminous files of John Marks in Washington, D.C. (139 boxes obtained under FOIA, to be exact, two-fifths of which document CIA interest in the occult) include an Agency report itemizing a \$30,000 grant to Orne from Human Ecology, and another \$30,000 from Boston's Scientific Engineering Institute (SEI) - another CIA funding cover, founded by Edwin Land of the Polaroid Corporation (and supervision of the U-2 spy plane escapades). This was the year that the CIA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) geared up a study of parapsychology and the occult. The investigation,

dubbed Project OFTEN-CHICKWIT, gave rise to the establishment of a social "laboratory" by SEI scientists at the University of South Carolina - a college class in black witchcraft, demonology and voodoo. Dr. Orne, with SEI funding, marked out his own mind control corner at the University of Pennsylvania in the early 1960s. He does not publicize his role as CIA psychiatrist.

He denies it, very plausibly.

In a letter to Dr. Orne, Marks once reminded him that he'd disavowed knowledge of his participation in one mind-wrecking experimental sub-project. Orne later recanted, admitting that he'd been aware of the true source of funding all along. Among psychiatrists in the CIA's mind control fraternity, Orne ranks among the most venerable. He once boasted to Marks that he was routinely briefed on all significant CIA behavior modification experiments: "Why would they come to him," Martin Cannon muses in *The Controllers*, which links UFO abductions to secret military research veiled by screen memories of "alien" abduction, "unless Orne had a high security clearance and worked extensively with the intelligence services?" To supplement his CIA income, the influential Dr. Orne has been the donee of grants from the Office of Naval Research and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. "I should like to hear," Cannon says, "what innocent explanation, if any, the Air Force has to offer to explain their interest in post-hypnotic amnesia." According to Army records, Orne's stomping grounds, Penn U., was a bee-hive of secret experiments in the Vietnam War period. The Pentagon and CIA - under the auspices of ORD's Steve Aldrich, a doyen of occult and parapsychological studies - conferred the Agency's most lucrative research award upon the University of Pennsylvania to study the effects of 16 newly-concocted biochemical warfare agents on humans, including choking, blistering and vomiting agents, toxins, poison gas and incapacitating chemicals. The tests were abruptly halted in 1972 when the prison's medical lab burned to the ground.

Testimony before the 1977 Church Committee's probe of the CIA hinted that, as of 1963, the scientific squalor of the CIA's mind control regimen, code-named MKULTRA, had abandoned military and academic laboratories, fearing exposure, and mushroomed in cities across the country. Confirmation arrived in 1980 when Joseph Holsinger, an aide to late Congressman Leo Ryan (who was murdered by a death squad at Jonestown) exposed the formation of eccentric religious cults by the CIA.

Holsinger made the allegation at a colloquium of psychologists in San Francisco on "Psychosocial Implications of the Jonestown Phenomenon." Holsinger maintained that a CIA rear-support base had been in collusion with Jones to perform medical and mind control experiments at People's Temple. The former Congressional aide cited an essay he'd received in the mail, "The Penal Colony," written by a Berkeley psychologist. The author had emphasized: Rather than terminating MKULTRA, THE CIA SHIFTED ITS PROGRAMS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO PRIVATE CULT GROUPS, including the People's Temple. Jonestown had its grey eminence in Dr. Lawrence Laird Layton of the University of California at Berkeley, formerly a chemist for the Manhattan Project and head of the Army's chemical warfare research division in the early 1950s. (Larry Layton, his son, led the death squad that murdered Congressman Leo Ryan, who'd arrived at Guyana to investigate the cult.)

Michael Meiers, author of *Was Jonestown a CIA Medical Experiment?*, scavenged for information on the People's Temple for six years, concluding: "The Jonestown experiment was conceived by Dr. Layton, staffed by Dr. Layton and financed by Dr. Layton. It was as much his project as it was Jim Jones'. Though it was essential for him to remain in the background for security reasons, Dr. Layton maintained contact with and even control of the experiment through his wife and children." The African-American cult had at its core a Caucasian inner-council, composed of Dr. Layton's family and in-laws.

The press was blind to obvious CIA connections, but survivors of the carnage in Guyana followed the leads and maintained that Jim Jones was "an employee, servant, agent or operative of the Central Intelligence Agency" from 1963 - the year the Agency turned to cult cut-outs to conceal MKULTRA mind control activities - until 1978. In October 1981 the survivors of Jonestown filed a \$63 million lawsuit against Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Stansfield Turner, former director of the CIA, currently a teacher at the University of Maryland and a director of the Monsanto Corporation. The suit, filed in U.S. district court in San Francisco, accused Turner of conspiring with Agency operatives to "enhance the economic and political powers of James Warren Jones," and of conducting "mind control and drug experimentation" on the Temple flock.

The suit was dismissed four months later for "failure to prosecute timely." All requests for an appeal were denied. Ligatures of the CIA clung to the cults. Much of the violence that has since exploded across the front pages was incited by CIA academics at leading universities. Small wonder, then, that Ted Goertzel, director of the Forum for Policy Research at Rutgers, which maintains a symbiosis with the CIA despite media exposure, should write that the most susceptible victims of "cryptomnesia" (a synonym for false memories) believe "in conspiracies, including the JFK assassination, AIDS conspiracies, as well as the UFO cover-up." The problem, Goertzel says, "may have its origins in early childhood," and is accompanied by "feelings of anomie and anxiety that make the individual more likely to construct false memories out of information stored in the unconscious mind."

This side of gilded rationalizations, the CIA's links to the cults are no manifestation of "cryptomnesia." Like Jonestown,

the Symbionese Liberation Army was a mind control creation unleashed by the Agency. The late political researcher Mae Brussell, whose study of The Firm commenced in 1963 after the assassination of John Kennedy, wrote in 1974 that the rabid guerrilla band "consisted predominantly of CIA agents and police informers." This unsavory group was, Brussell insisted, "an extension of psychological experimentation projects, connected to Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park." (She went on to lament that "many of the current rash of 'senseless killings,' 'massacres,' and 'zombie-type murders' are committed by individuals who have been in Army hospitals, mental hospitals or prison hospitals, where their heads have been literally taken over surgically to create terror in the community.") Evidence that the CIA conceived and directed the SLA was obvious. The SLA leadership was trained by Colston Westbrook, a Pennsylvania native. Westbrook was a veteran of the CIA's murderous PHOENIX Program in South Vietnam, where he trained terrorist cadres and death squads.

In 1969 he took a job as an administrator of Pacific Architects and Engineers, a CIA proprietary in Southern California. Three of Westbrook's foot soldiers, Emily and William Harris and Angela Atwood (a former police intelligence informer), had been students of the College of Foreign Affairs, a CIA cover at the University of Indiana. Even the SLA symbol, a seven-headed cobra, had been adopted by the OSS (America's wartime intelligence agency) and CIA to designate precepts of brainwashing. When the smoke cleared at SLA headquarters in L.A., Dr. Martin Orne was called upon to examine Patricia Hearst in preparation for trial. The government charged that she had participated voluntarily in the SLA's gun-toting crime spree.

Orne's was a foregone conclusion - he sided with the government. His opinion was shared by two other psychiatrists called to appraise Ms. Hearst's state of mind, Robert Jay Lifton and Louis Jolyon West. Dr. Lifton was a co-founder of the aforementioned Human Ecology Fund. The CIA contractor that showered Orne with research grants in the 1960s. Dr. West is one of the CIA's most notorious mind control specialists, currently director of UCLA's Neuropsychiatric Institute.

It was West who brought a score of mind control psychiatrists of the ultra-right political stripe to the UCLA campus. Drs. Orne, Lifton and West unanimously agreed that Patty Hearst had been "persuasively coerced" to join the SLA.

She had been put through a grueling thought reform regimen. She'd been isolated and sensory deprived, raped, humiliated, badgered, politically indoctrinated with a surrealistic mutation of Third World Marxism. Ms. Hearst was only allowed human companionship when she exhibited signs of submission. Orne and his colleagues assured that attention was narrowed to their psychologizing, conveniently rendering evidence of CIA collusion extraneous to consideration by the jury. Another psychiatrist called to testify at the trial of "Tania" surfaced with Dr. Orne in 1991 on the board of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation. (The FMSF board is almost exclusively composed of former CIA and military doctors currently employed by major universities. None have backgrounds in ritual abuse - their common interest is behavior modification.

Dr. Margaret Singer, a retired Berkeley Ph.D., studied repatriated prisoners-of-war returning from the Korean War at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Maryland (1952-58). Singer turned up in 1982 on the book jacket of Raven - the CIA's code-name for Jim Jones - by San Francisco Examiner reporters Tim Reiterman and John Jacobs, a thoroughly-researched account of the People's Temple that completely side-steps CIA involvement. Co-author John Jacobs was supposedly one of the country's leading authorities on CIA mind control, a subject he studied at length for a series published by the Washington Post.

Reiterman had been the Examiner reporter on the Patricia Hearst beat. Yet both writers managed to avoid obvious intelligence connections. Dr. Singer commended the book as "the definitive psychohistory of Jim Jones." Raven, she opined, conveyed "the essence of psychological and social processes that Jim Jones, the ultimate manipulator, set in motion." The true "manipulators," of course, were operatives of the CIA, and the public disinformation gambit lauded by Dr. Singer was, according to Meiers, in tune with "a concerted attempt to suppress information, stifle investigations, censor writers and manipulate public information." The CIA and Pentagon have quietly organized and influenced a long line of mind control cults, among them:

The Riverside Lodge of the Ordo Templis Orientis: Also known as The Solar Lodge of the OTO, which followed the teachings of cult messiah Aleister Crowley, whose fixed gaze on the astral equinox resulted in instructions from his deities to form a religious order.

Crowley, high priest of the OTO and a British intelligence agent, gave Winifred T. Smith a charter to open an OTO lodge in Pasadena. The high priest of the lodge was Jack Parsons, a rocket expert and founder of the California Institute of Technology.

Parsons, who took the oath of the anti-Christ in 1949, contributed to the design of the Pentagon under subsequent CIA director John J. McCloy. He was killed in a still unexplained laboratory explosion. There is a crater on the moon named after him.

The OTO's Solar Lodge in San Bernardino was presided over by Georgina "Jean" Brayton, the daughter of a ranking Air Force officer in the 1960s. The cult subscribed to a grim, apocalyptic view of the world, and like Charles Manson believed

that race wars would precipitate the Big Cataclysm. In the Faustian Los Angeles underworld, the lodge was known for its indulgence in sadomasochism, drug dealing, blood drinking, child molestation and murder.

Candace Reos, a former member of the lodge, was deposed by Riverside police in 1969. Reos said that Brayton controlled the thinking of all cult members. One poor soul, she said, was ordered to curb his sexual urges by cutting his wrists every time he was aroused. Mrs. Reos told police, according to the report, that when she became pregnant, Georgina was angry and told her that she would have to condition herself to hate her child. Reos told police that children of the cult's 43 adult members were secluded from their parents and received "training" that took on "very severe tones."

"There was a lot of spanking involved," she said, "a lot of heavy criticism. There was a lot of enclosed in dark rooms." The teachers, she added. "left welts." If so ordered, adult cultists would beat their children. According to a Riverside County Sheriff's report, a six year-old child burned the group's school house to the ground. The boy was punished by solitary confinement in a locked shipping crate left in the desert, where the average temperature was 110 degrees, for two months. The boy was chained to a metal plate. When police freed him, they were nauseated by the suffocating stench of excrement. The child was smothered in flies swarming from a tin-can toilet.

The Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh Movement: In 1985 the Portland Oregonian published a 36-part, book-length series linking the cult to opium trafficking, prostitution, money laundering, arson, slave labor, mass poisonings, illegal wiretaps and the stockpiling of guns and biochemical warfare weapons. The year-long Oregonian investigation revealed cult ties to CIA-trained mercenaries in El Salvador and the Far East. Domestically, Rajneesh's secret police force worked with Agency operatives.

Finders: On February 7, 1987 Customs agents raided a child-porn ring in Tallahassee, Florida. Eight suspects and six children were taken into custody. The children, according to a Customs Department memo, behaved "like animals in a public park," and "were not aware of the function and purpose of telephones, televisions and toilets."

The children told police that they were forced to live outdoors and were given food only as a reward. A check on the backgrounds of the adults turned up a police report, "specific in describing 'bloody rituals' and sex orgies involving children, and an as-yet unsolved murder." Customs agents searched a cult safe house and discovered a computer room and documents recording "high-tech" bank transfers, explosives, and a set of instructions advising cult members on moving children through jurisdictions around the country. One photographic album found in the house featured the execution and disembowelment of goats, and snapshots, according to a Customs report, of "adults and children dressed in white sheets participating in a bloody ritual." An American passport was found. The investigating agents contacted the State Department and were advised to "terminate further investigation."

They investigated anyway, reporting that "the CIA made contact and admitted to owning the Finders ... as a front for a domestic training organization, but that it had 'gone bad.'" The late wife of Marion David Pettie, the cult's leader, had worked for the Agency, and his son had been an employee of Air America, the heroin-riddled CIA proprietary. Yet Pettie denied to a reporter for U.S. News & World Report any connection to the Firm. Police in Washington refused to comment.

Officials of the CIA dismissed as "hogwash" allegations of any connection to the Finders cult.

MOVE: On May 13, 1985 MOVE's Philadelphia headquarters was firebombed by local police. Not only did the fire consume the cult's home - it devastated the entire neighborhood, leaving 11 dead and 250 homeless. The group was cofounded by Vince Leapheart, aka John Africa, a Korean veteran. His intellectual mentor and source of funding was Donald Glassey, a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Social Work. Glassey was an admitted police "informant," but conducted himself like a paid provocateur. He purchased weapons for the cult with cash drawn from city coffers.

John Africa, the cult's titular head, claimed to be a messiah, and like Jim Jones to have Godly "healing" powers and "total control" over his followers.

O.T.A.: The Order of the Temple of Astarte in Pasadena, California is a "hermetic" occult organization that practices "Magick in the Western Tradition." The cult is led by Fraters Khenemel, a police officer, and Aleyin, a veteran Green Beret. The cult's everyday language is unusual for a mystical order - one group schedule is laden with words like "operation," "sixteen-thirty hours," and "travel orders."

Demonology is among the OTA's primary occult interests. The police connection recalls the statement of Louis Tackwood, the former LAPD provocateur whose revelations of secret police subterfuge set off a political tempest in Los Angeles in 1973. "You don't know," he told journalist Donald Freed, "but there's a devil worship cult in Pasadena. Actually in Altadena." Tackwood alleged that the cultists were "on the LAPD payroll."

The CIA and Pentagon cooperate in the creation of cults. To be sure, the Association of National Security Alumni, a public interest veterans group opposed to covert operations, considers it a "primary issue of concern" that the

Department of Defense has a "perceived role in satanic cult activities, which qualify in and of themselves as very damaging exercises in mind control and behavioral modification." It is beginning to dawn on the psychiatric community at large that the CIA's mind control clique is a menace reminiscent of Nazi medical experimentation.

In 1993, Dr. Corydon Hammond, a professor at the University of Utah's School of Medicine, conducted a seminar on federally-funded mind control experiments. Topics covered by Hammond included brainwashing, post-hypnotic programming and the induction of multiple personalities by the CIA. Hammond contended that the cult underground has roots in Nazi Germany, and that the CIA's cult mind control techniques were based upon those of Nazi scientists recruited by the CIA for Cold Warfare. (Researcher Lenny Lapon estimates in *Mass Murderers in White Coats* that 5,000 Nazis resettled in the U.S. after WW II.)

Hammond was forced to drop this line of inquiry by professional ridicule, especially from the CIA's False Memory Syndrome Foundation, and a barrage of death threats. At a recent regional conference on ritual child abuse, he regretted that he could no longer speak on the theme of government mind control. The psychological community is waking to the threat in its ranks, to judge by APA surveys and personal communications with ranking members of the mental health field, but the world at large remains in the dark. The "mass hysteria" and "false memory" bromides disseminated by the establishment press obscure federal and academic connections to the mind control cults, which are defended largely by organized pedophiles, cultists and hired guns of psychiatry.

An ambitious disinformation gambit has led the world at large to side with cultists operating under federal protection. As at Jonestown and Chiery, Switzerland, the denouement of cult activity often ends in the destruction of all witnesses. This cycle of abuse and murder can only be ended by full public awareness of the federal mind control initiative.

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PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS USED IN C.I.A. EFFORT TO CONTROL BEHAVIOR

25-YEAR, \$25 MILLION PROGRAM

New Information About Funding and Operations Disclosed by Documents and Interviews

(This article was the work of an investigative reporting team consisting of John M. Crewdson, Nicholas M. Horrock, Boyce Rensberger, Jo Thomas and Joseph B. Treaster. It was written by Mr. Horrock.)

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Several prominent medical research institutions and Government hospitals in the United States and Canada were involved in a secret, 25-year, \$25-million effort by the Central Intelligence Agency to learn how to control the human mind.

The existence of the agency's investigations into behavior and thought control was previously known. But through access to 2,000 C.I.A. documents and wide-ranging interviews, a group of New York Times reporters has developed new information about the cost of the program, the range of its penetration into prestigious research centers, the identities of some institutions, the secret funding conduits of the agency and the concerns about the program expressed by some scientists.

The original research was spurred by the conviction—later proved unfounded—that the Russians and Chinese had developed brainwashing and mind-control devices. But the C.I.A. quickly turned to seeking an offensive use for behavior control. It sought to crack the mental defenses of enemy agents—to be able to program them and its own operatives to carry out any mission even against their will and "against such fundamental laws of nature as self-preservation."

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the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta and the Bordentown Reformatory in New Jersey between 1955 and 1964. He was paid \$25,000 a year through the Geschikter Foundation, he said in a telephoned interview.

The Geschikter Foundation contributed to the construction of a \$3 million building at Georgetown University Medical School in Washington, D.C. Newly discovered records indicate that the C.I.A. wanted to "establish at an appropriate university" a forensic medicine department so the project "and allied agency needs could thus be served with complete control, legal performance, and appropriate cover." A spokesman for Georgetown said that the university was reviewing its records on the construction but that there was no indication the money had

received that only a fragmentary picture emerged of the extent to which the agency was engaged in behavior control research.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, announced two weeks ago that seven cases of records containing some 5,000 pages of documents pertaining to these projects had been discovered in the agency's archives. He said they had been overlooked in 1975 and 1976.

He will testify on the contents of these newly discovered records before a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health on Wednesday. He is expected to disclose that the C.I.A. paid for tests of a "knockout" drug on unwitting human cancer patients.

continue



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

September 20, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Experimentation Programs Conducted by the Department of Defense That Had CIA Sponsorship or Participation and That Involved the Administration to Human Subjects of Drugs Intended for Mind-control or Behavior-modification Purposes

On August 8, 1977 you requested that the Office of General Counsel coordinate a search of Department of Defense records to determine the extent of Department of Defense participation in three projects identified by the Director of Central Intelligence on August 3, 1977 as including the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes. In addition, you requested that the search attempt to identify any other project conducted or participated in by the Department of Defense in which there was any Central Intelligence Agency involvement and which included the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes. That search was conducted during the period August 15, 1977 through September 15, 1977 and covered the records of the Military Departments from 1950 to the present.

The results of the search indicate that there were three such programs in which the Army participated over the period 1969 to 1973; five such programs in which the Navy participated over the period 1947 to 1973; and no such programs in which the Air Force participated. In four of these eight programs the Department of Defense participation was limited to channeling funds to outside contractors in order that the sponsorship of the Central Intelligence Agency be covered. In two of the remaining four programs there was no testing on human subjects. Four of the programs were terminated in the 1950's or early 1960's and the remainder were terminated in 1973.

It appears from the documents that the three codeword projects of the Central Intelligence Agency identified by the Director in his testimony as basically Department of Defense projects were, in fact, planned, directed and controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency. Each of these projects and the participation of the military services is described below.

I. Codeword Projects Identified by the Central Intelligence Agency

In testimony on August 3, 1977, before a joint session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, the Director of Central Intelligence reported that the Central Intelligence Agency had located a number of boxes of documents, consisting largely of financial records, relating to experiments using human subjects in which drugs were tested for mind-control and behavior-modification purposes. The Director testified that it appeared that three of the projects described by these documents -- projects designated MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN and MKCHICKWIT -- were Department of Defense programs with which the Central Intelligence Agency had had some contact. The Director also described three other projects -- designated MKULTRA, MKDELTA and MKNAOMI -- which were primarily Central Intelligence Agency projects but which might have had some Department of Defense involvement.

It appears from the available documents that these projects cover subject matters as follows:

MKDELTA: This was apparently the first project established by CIA in October, 1952, for the use of biochemicals in clandestine operations. It may never have been implemented operationally.

MKULTRA: This was a successor project to MKDELTA established in April, 1953, and terminating some time in the late 1960's, probably after 1966. This program considered various means of controlling human behavior. Drugs were only one aspect of this activity.

MKNAOMI: This project began in the 1950's and was terminated, at least with respect to biological projects, in 1969. This may have been a successor

project to MKDELTA. Its purpose was to stockpile severely incapacitating and lethal materials, and to develop gadgetry for the dissemination of these materials.

MKSEARCH: This was apparently a successor project to MKULTRA, which began in 1965 and was terminated in 1973. The objective of the project was to develop a capability to manipulate human behavior in a predictable manner through the use of drugs.

MKCHICKWIT or CHICKWIT: This was apparently a part of the MKSEARCH program. Its objective was to identify new drug developments in Europe and Asia and to obtain information and samples.

MKOFTEN or OFTEN: This was also apparently a part of the MKSEARCH project. Its objective was to test the behavioral and toxicological effects of certain drugs on animals and humans.

Beginning on August 4, 1977, Army and Navy investigators undertook a search of the boxes of Central Intelligence Agency records identified by the CIA code words OFTEN and CHICKWIT in order to locate documents relevant to possible Department of Defense involvement in these projects. On September 7, 1977, the Agency permitted DoD representatives to search additional boxes containing MKULTRA records. Both sets of materials consisted of approvals of advances of funds, vouchers and accounting records relating to these projects.

II. Army Programs

It appears from the available documents that the Army was involved in one aspect of the Central Intelligence Agency project designated as MKCHICKWIT and two aspects of a counterpart project designated as MKOFTEN. The document search is described in section A below, and each of the Army programs is described in section B below.

A. Records searched

The search of Army records was coordinated by the Director of the Staff. The search included the files of the Edgewood

Arsenal Research Laboratories, the Dugway Proving Grounds, the Department of Defense Investigative Service (with respect to the Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick), the Department of the Army Inspector General, the Army activity in the U.S. Biological Warfare Program, and the Army Intelligence Agency.

B. Programs identified

(1) Identification of new drugs with behavioral effects


This project began in 1967 and was terminated in 1973. It was carried out primarily by a contractor in California. The project was apparently funded jointly by the Army, through Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The funds contributed by the Agency were used by Edgewood for payments to a private contractor. This project was a part of the project designated as MKCHICKWIT.

This project was involved solely with the collection of information. No testing on human subjects was conducted. The Central Intelligence Agency apparently provided \$12,084 in 1967 and \$5,000 in 1969 for this project. The extent of the Army's financial contribution to this project is unknown.

(2) Data bases on evaluation of pharmacological products

This project apparently began in 1968 and was completed by 1971. It was carried out by the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories. The Central Intelligence Agency transferred funds to the Army for this purpose in 1968, 1970 and 1971. This project was a part of the project designated as MKOFTEN.

Edgewood created data bases for computer use with respect to information on pharmacological products. These included human clinical data obtained from volunteer subjects in other Edgewood projects, not connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. (b)(3) 50 USC § 403(g) Section 8



(b)(3) 50 USC §402(g) Section 6

This project involved only the transfer of information to computer usable form. No testing on human subjects was conducted. The amount of funding is not known.

(3) Determination of clinical effects of a glycolate class chemical

This project began in 1971 and was terminated in 1973. It was carried out by the Edgewood Arsenal Research Laboratories and was funded by the Central Intelligence Agency. This project was a part of the project designated as MKOFTEN.

It appears from the available documents that Edgewood had been testing a number of incapacitating agents in its own programs without Central Intelligence Agency participation. Edgewood identified a compound designated as EA#3167 as particularly effective and tested it on animals. Edgewood also engaged in clinical testing on human volunteers at the Holmesburg State Prison in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, using prisoners as test subjects and at the Edgewood laboratories using military personnel as test subjects. It appears that all of the test subjects were volunteers and that stringent medical safeguards and followup procedures were used.

In 1971, the Central Intelligence Agency reviewed prior Edgewood work and identified EA#3167 as relevant to the MKOFTEN program. The Agency set up a joint effort with Edgewood to pursue further testing of this compound. In 1971, the Agency transferred to Edgewood \$37,000 for this purpose. Most of the testing under CIA sponsorship was with animals. The primary effort was to determine whether EA#3167 could be used effectively if applied to the skin through some type of adhesive tape. There was only one experiment that involved human subjects. In June, 1973, two military volunteers were apparently tested using EA#3167. The documents do not give any details with respect to these tests.

*/ The Navy contributed a similar data base to the MKOFTEN project but it appears from the available documents that the work to create the data base was undertaken as an independent Navy project not designed for any CIA use, and that there was no transfer of CIA funds to the Navy for this purpose.

C. Documents released

The Army has identified nine documents related to the programs described in Section B. A list identifying those documents is set out in Appendix A.

III. Navy Programs

It appears from the available documents that the Navy was not involved in any aspect of the Central Intelligence Agency projects designated MKSEARCH and MKCHICKWIT. It appears that the Navy did act as a financial intermediary through which the Central Intelligence Agency dealt with an outside contractor that conducted one research effort that was a part of the MKOFTEN project. It also appears that the Navy conducted, directly or through contractors, five programs in which there was Central Intelligence Agency sponsorship or participation and which included the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes. The records that were searched are described in section A below. Each of the projects discovered is described in section B below.

A. Records Searched

The Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy coordinated the search of Navy records. The search covered archival material with respect to the activities of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the Office of Naval Research.

B. Programs identified

(1) Synthesis of analogs of certain central nervous system stimulants

This project began in 1971 and was terminated in January, 1973. It was performed by a contractor located in Massachusetts. The involvement of the Navy was only as a conduit for funds between the contractor and the Central Intelligence Agency. Some of the funding documents identify this project as a part of project OFTEN.

In December, 1970, the contractor contacted the Central Intelligence Agency project officer directly and suggested research work on two types of drugs: analogs of DOPA and dopamine and analogs of picrotoxin. After the work was undertaken, the contractor added a third aspect, the study of

analogs of the hallucinogen ibogaine. In March, 1972, the contractor suggested enlarging the scope of the work to include narcotic antagonists or blocking agents. One document indicates that "The overall objective of these studies is to synthesize new classes of pharmacologically active drugs affecting the central nervous system so as to evaluate their modification of man's behavior." (Doc. No. CIA-1.) The purpose of creating analogs, rather than using the parent compounds, was to find drugs "which will be more specific in action as well as more reliable." (Doc. No. CIA-2.)

The Central Intelligence Agency may have transmitted as much as \$117,938 for this project to the Office of Naval Research during the period February 26, 1971 through June 23, 1972. The Central Intelligence Agency authorization document stated: "This project is funded through the Office of Naval Research. This arrangement protects the Agency's association with this area of research and provides the contractor with credible sponsorship. The work will be unclassified, but Agency association will be confidential." (Doc. No. CIA-1, 3.)

There is no indication in the documents available to the Navy that human testing was performed by the researchers. One of the documents reports: "The relative merits of the synthetic compounds will be determined in mice, and information as to the underlying biochemical basis for the observed pharmacological activities will be deduced from the comparative effects of the various compounds." (Doc. No. CIA-8.)

One of the researcher's progress reports indicates an intention to publish the results of the first phase of this work, on analogs of DOPA and dopamine, at a professional meeting in the fall of 1972 but there is no indication that publication was accomplished. (Doc. No. N-2.)

(2) Identification of nonaddictive substitute for codeine

This project began in 1954 and was continued at least until 1964. It was performed at the facilities of another government agency located in Kentucky. The involvement of the Navy was only as a conduit for funds between the Central Intelligence Agency and a researcher who was associated with a federal government agency. One of the funding documents identifies this as part of project MKPILOT.

According to the information available to the Navy, the purpose of the project was to find a nonaddictive substitute for codeine. The work was done at the Addictive Research Center, U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, in Lexington, Kentucky. It is unclear from the information available to the Navy whether the researcher was an independent scientist using government facilities or a government employee.

It appears that the researcher tested some 800 compounds on addicted patients. There is no indication in the documents as to the number of persons involved or the compounds tested. Three compounds were retained and all are now common drugs: darvon which is used as a pain killer; dextromethorphan which is used in cough syrup; and lomotil which is used as an antidiarrhea drug.

The Central Intelligence Agency transferred at least \$282,215 to the Office of Naval Research for this program with instructions to make the funds available to the researcher at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital. The project costs appear to have been between \$34,000 and \$45,000 per year. These documents specify that "the interest of CIA in this project is classified Secret and is not to be revealed" (e.g., Doc. No. N-18.)

(3) Identification of effects of blast concussion

This project began in October, 1954 and was terminated, at least with respect to the Navy, in December, 1955. It was performed by a contractor located in California. The involvement of the Navy was primarily as a conduit of funds from the Central Intelligence Agency to the contractor. A small amount of Navy funds may also have been used for this contract. In December, 1955 this project was terminated as far as the Navy involvement was concerned and it thereafter apparently became subproject 54 of the MKULTRA project.

While the Navy was involved with this project it did not include any drug testing and apparently did not include any testing on humans. The contractor was investigating a new theory of the dynamics of brain concussion. Fluid-filled flasks were used to measure the effect of blast impacts from a 2 1/2 lb. charge of dynamite 10 feet away. The results of this work were published in 1957 in a 17-page report entitled "On the Impact Thresholds of Brain Concussion." (Doc. N-19.)

The Central Intelligence Agency transferred \$20,000 to the Office of Naval Research for use on this project. The Office of Naval Research may have contributed as much as \$5,000 of its own funds to this project.

In December, 1955, the contractor submitted a proposal for a continuation of the research for 1956. In that proposal the contractor pointed out that brain concussion "is always followed by amnesia for the actual moment of the accident" and suggested that "if a technique were devised to induce brain concussion without giving either advance warning or causing external physical trauma, the person upon recovery would be unable to recall what had happened to him. Under these conditions the same technique of producing the concussion could be re-used many times without disclosure of its nature." (Doc. No. CIA-4.) In discussing the techniques envisioned, the contractor described non-drug means for inducing concussion, but went on to describe a technique for providing immunity to concussion that "involves the introduction of a small quantity of gas, approximately 1 cc, into the spinal cord." (Doc. No. CIA-4.)

When this project proposal was received, CIA decided to convert it to the MKULTRA project rather than using the Navy as a conduit for funds. A memorandum dated January 10, 1956 explained:

The first year's work on this program was financed through the Navy for several reasons

When [the contractor] was cleared and informed of our true interests in this research, the whole scope of the project changed, and it became apparent that developments might be expected in the second year which would make it impossible to operate the program securely under the previous cover. Specifically, human experiments of a type not easily justifiable on medical-therapeutic grounds would be involved. . . .

For the reasons given above and because this project in a general way will begin to become involved in the subjects of interrogation and some aspects of brain-washing,

TSS/CD has decided that it should be funded through project MKULTRA rather than by less secure methods.

(Doc. No. CIA-5.) The project thereafter became subproject 54 of the MKULTRA project and there is no indication of further involvement by the Navy.

(4) Administration of LSD to human subjects

This project began in 1952 and was apparently completed by 1956. It was performed by a researcher located in New York. Navy is listed as a sponsor in only one CIA document prepared at a later date, and not otherwise corroborated. If Navy was involved, it was solely as a conduit for funds between the Central Intelligence Agency and the researcher. This project has been identified as subprojects 7, 27 and 40 of the MKULTRA project.

(5) Development and administration of speech-inducing drugs

This project apparently began in 1947 and ended in 1953. It was performed primarily by a contractor located in New York and, in one aspect, by the Navy at a location in Europe. The involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency was apparently only as an interested observer. The project was funded by the Navy through the Naval Medical Research Institute. The Central Intelligence Agency records of this project are apparently in the BLUEBIRD and ARTICHOKE project files.

The Navy arranged in 1950 to obtain marijuana and heroin from the FBI for use in experiments and entered a contract with a researcher in New York to develop drugs and instrumentation for use in interrogation of prisoners of war, defectors and similar persons. The security cover for the project was a study of motion sickness. The study began with six of the researcher's staff as knowing volunteers. The project was expanded to cover barbituates and benzedrine. Other substances were evaluated.

In August, 1952 the Office of Naval Intelligence informed the Central Intelligence Agency that it had developed drugs that might have the desired characteristics and was about to test them on human subjects who would be unaware of the test. The drugs were administered to about eight subjects, each of whom was a Soviet defector, and each test was done in Europe

in September, 1952. The tests were apparently not satisfactory because the drugs used had such a bitter taste that it was not possible to keep the human subjects from knowing about the test.

By September, 1952 it was apparent that this project was not producing useful results and the Navy began to consider ending it. By 1953 most work had apparently been phased out.

C. Documents released

The Navy has identified 42 documents which are related to the programs described in section B. A list identifying those documents is set out in Appendix B.

IV. Air Force Programs

It appears from the available documents that the Air Force was not involved in any aspect of the Central Intelligence Agency projects designated MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN and MKCHICKWIT. It also appears that the Air Force was not involved in any program in which there was Central Intelligence Agency sponsorship or participation and which included the administration of drugs to human subjects for mind-control or behavior-modification purposes.

A. Records searched

The search was conducted by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research, Development and Logistics. The Air Staff offices in which records were searched are: The Surgeon General, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and the Air Force Intelligence Service.

B. Programs identified

There were no records or information found relating to projects designated MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN or MKCHICKWIT or corresponding to the description of the subject matter of those projects available through Central Intelligence Agency files.

There were no documents or information found indicating any CIA involvement in any experimentation program conducted by the Air Force that included administration of drugs to human subjects.

C. Documents released

None.

VI. Current Programs

There are no programs currently maintained by any Department of Defense component or contractor involving drug testing on human subjects in which the Central Intelligence Agency is in any way involved.

All current Department of Defense programs involving the use of investigational drugs on humans, including its contractor programs, have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

Deanne P. Siemer

Appendix A

Army Documents

1. Annual Report in conjunction with Army contract, D A-18-035-AMC-126-(A) to Medical Research Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal Maryland, 21010 from Duhring Laboratories, University of Pennsylvania, dated March 31, 1966.
2. Letter, Subject: Proposed R&D Study by Edgewood Arsenal (RD 71-535) to Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command from Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, dated 19 March 1971.
3. Distribution Program/Funding Fiscal Year 1971: Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland 21010, dated 1 October 1971.
4. Procurement Work Directive to Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, 21010, from Commanding General, U.S. Army Munitions Command, Dover, New Jersey, 07801, dated 8 October 1971
5. First Quarter, FY 72, Activity Management Report to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, from Headquarters, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, 21010, dated 17 December 1971.
6. Memorandum to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, from (b)(3) 50 USC §403(g) Chief Supply Division, CIA; dated 21 June 1972, Subject: Extension of Contract date.
7. Memorandum to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army from (b)(3) 50 USC §403(g) Chief of Supply Division, CIA; dated 10 November 1972, Subject: Extension of contract date.
8. Miscellaneous documents, dated from 1974 through 1975 pertaining to the funding and testing of a radio active glycolate in animals.
9. Note from Colonel McClure, Director of Biomedical, Edgewood Arsenal Maryland to Mr. Ed Owens, Biomedical Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland dated August 1975, Subject: Agent 3167.

Appendix B

Navy Documents

1. June 16, 1972, letter from Sheehan Institute for Research, Inc. to ONR.
2. June 15, 1972, letter to ONR.
3. February 17, 1972, ONR Procurement Request and Approval.
4. February 17, 1972, ONR DD Form 1498.
5. March 16, 1972 ONR Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document.
6. March 10, 1972, letter from Sheehan Institute to ONR.
7. March 12, 1971, ONR Procurement Request and Approval.
8. March 12, 1971, ONR DD Form 1498.
9. March 12, 1971, ONR Military Relevance Statement.
10. March 1, 1971, ONR Request and Invoice/Shipping Document.
11. Undated CIA memorandum to ONR.
12. July 19, 1961 CIA memorandum to ONR.
13. November 7, 1960 CIA memorandum to ONR.
14. October 4, 1960 CIA memorandum to ONR.
15. September 15, 1959 CIA memorandum to ONR.
16. July 18, 1958 CIA memorandum to ONR.
17. August 16, 1957 CIA memorandum to ONR.
18. Undated CIA memorandum to ONR.
19. May 15, 1957, Gross Research Laboratories, Inc., Report N2-R1, On the Impact Thresholds of Brain Concussion.
20. November 2, 1954, CIA memorandum to ONR.
21. October 25, 1954, ONR Procurement Justification.

22. Undated and unsigned memorandum for the Secretary of Defense on Project CHATTER.
23. February 9, 1951, National Naval Medical Center receipt form.
24. February 9, 1951, National Naval Medical Center receipt form.
25. February 9, 1951, Naval Medical Center receipt.
26. February 9, 1951, Naval Medical Research Institute memorandum on Procurement of Certain Drugs.
27. February 15, 1951, Receipt signed by the Director of Naval Intelligence.
28. February 15, 1951, Receipt signed by the Director of Naval Intelligence.
29. May 10, 1951, University of Rochester Studies on Motion Sickness, Vestibular Function and Effects of Drugs.
30. July 24, 1951, Bureau of Narcotics receipt.
31. July 26, 1951, Bureau of Narcotics receipt.
32. September 26, 1951, Bureau of Narcotics receipt.
33. October 2, 1951, Bureau of Narcotics receipt.
34. Undated memorandum from ONI to CIA.
35. October 27, 1951, University of Rochester Interim Report.
36. February 4, 1952, Bureau of Narcotics receipt.
37. May 1, 1952, Report of Special Project relating to the University of Rochester studies, unsigned.
38. September 30, 1952, Navy memorandum for file on Rochester contract.
39. October 28, 1952, Naval Medical Research Institute memorandum.
40. February 26, 1953, Naval Medical Research Institute memorandum re RDB Scientific Report.

41. May 16, 1951, Bureau of Narcotics receipt.
42. Undated ONR memorandum.

CIA Documents

1. August 31, 1972, memorandum for Deputy Director of Science and Technology.
2. December 29, 1970, CIA Card File on Organic Material Synthesis.
3. March 8, 1972, memorandum to the Director of Research and Development.
4. December 16, 1955, request for support of research.
5. January 10, 1956, memorandum for the record, subject, Conversion of Project [REDACTED] from ONR cover to MKULTRA.

ARTICLE CONTINUED
ON PAGE B-5.NEW YORK TIMES
1 October 1980

Dr. Harold A. Abramson Is Dead; Authority on Allergy and Asthma

By JOAN COOK

Dr. Harold A. Abramson, who pioneered in the study of eczema and asthma and was one of the first Americans to do research on the effects of the hallucogenic drug LSD, died of cancer Monday at his home in Cold Spring Harbor, L.I. He was 80 years old.

Dr. Abramson, a psychiatrist and allergist, was engaged in private practice and was the director of psychiatric research of the South Oaks Hospital in Amityville, L.I., at the time of his death. He was also a consultant in research psychiatry at the state psychiatric center in Central Islip, L.I., and consultant to the Community Hospital in Glen Cove, L.I.

He was a co-founder and vice president of the Asthmatic Children's Foundation of New York, which opened in 1962, a co-founder of the Asthma Care Association of America in 1954 and a co-founder of the Asthmatic Publications Society in 1963. He was the founding editor of the Journal of Asthma Research in 1962 and was its editor in chief until his death.

The C.I.A. Experiment

Dr. Abramson's name figured in the case of Dr. Frank Olson, an Army biochemist who had committed suicide after being an unwitting participant in a Central Intelligence Agency experiment with LSD in 1953. The case was reopened in 1973 and Dr. Abramson, who had treated Mr. Olson at the request of the C.I.A. after he had begun having bad reactions to the drug, sent a telegram to the Senate health subcommittee in which he reported that he had done work on LSD with the C.I.A. 22 years earlier at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York.

"This research," he said, "was supported by the Geschikter Foundation at its inception and later by the Macy Foundation."

Research by Dr. Abramson contributed to the so-called Cronus-complex theory of severe, chronic asthma in children, which postulates mutual psychological engulfment between mother and child.



Dr. Harold A. Abramson

CONFIDENTIAL

Executive Registry

77-8602

3 AUG 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Conversation with Secretary Brown
2 August 1977

Subjects discussed:

1. Draft Presidential memorandum on PRM-11 (see separate memo).
2. To deliver copy of our memorandum on the possible leak of PRM-10.
3. MKULTRA: MKOFTEN; MKCHIKWIT.

a. Mentioned that as the result of The New York Times story I may be quizzed tomorrow on the DoD drug operations OFTEN and CHIKWIT. I told him that I believed these were partially funded by CIA starting in 1967, but there was no testing on human beings and that the CIA played a rather minor role. The Secretary directed Admiral Holcomb to get me information as to whether those points were correct from a DoD point of view. I also said that I would defer testifying in any detail on these operations and leave that to Defense.

(1) Immediately after leaving the Secretary's office, I received a request to call Dr. Horowitz of Senator Kennedy's staff. He told me that he wanted to let me know that they intended to ask about MKSEARCH, MKOFTEN and MKCHIKWIT. They wanted to know whether CIA only funded these or was really calling the shots, and indicated that previous DoD testimony had said that CIA was calling the shots. They wanted to know where the records of MKOFTEN were today.


STANSFIELD TURNER
Director

25X1

MORI/CDF

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE P-1)**CONFIDENTIAL**

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Routing Slip

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI		X		
3	D/DCI/IC		X		
4	DDS&T		X		
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO		X		
8	D/DCI/NI				
9	GC				
10	LC		X		
11	IG		X		
12	Compt				
13	D/Pers				
14	D/S				
15	DTR				
16	A/DCI/PA				
17	AO/DCI				
18	C/IPS				
19	DCI/SS				
20	ES		X		
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Remarks:

To 11: Please phone me re 3a(1)

25X1

3 August 1977

Date

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A12

WASHINGTON POST
3 AUGUST 1977

Geschickter Research Fund Tightly Controlled by the Founder

25X1

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Staff Writer

A Washington foundation that allegedly channeled Central Intelligence Agency funds into research on mind-control drugs is a little-known organization whose affairs were tightly controlled by its founder, Dr. Charles F. Geschickter.

Geschickter, 76, an emeritus professor of pathology at Georgetown University medical school, is a nationally prominent figure in the fields of medical research and education.

But, his colleagues at Georgetown, where he taught from 1946 until his retirement in 1971, apparently knew little about the private foundation that he ran on the side — the Geschickter Fund for Medical Research.

Although Geschickter's biography in the 1976-77 edition of Who's Who takes up 25 lines, it makes no mention of the foundation. The doctor, who lives in Lorton, Va., could not be reached yesterday for comment on

allegations about his foundation published yesterday by The New York Times.

The Times article said the Geschickter Fund had been used by the CIA as a conduit for distributing funds to medical researchers involved in a secret, 25-year, \$25 million effort to learn how to control the human mind.

Matthew McNulty, vice president of Georgetown University in charge of medical affairs, said yesterday that university officials also had been unable to contact Geschickter and ask him about the allegations. However, McNulty and other medical profession sources, who asked not to be identified, were able to provide some sketchy information about the fund and its activities.

They said the fund was founded by Geschickter in 1939, when he was on the faculty of Johns Hopkins medical school, and apparently is still in existence. Although they were unclear about the source of the foundation's funds, they said it was generally assumed among Geschickter's colleagues that they came partly from

his personal means and partly from gifts provided by his patients and other persons interested in the medical sciences.

"It was no secret that he had a private foundation," McNulty said. "But it was not something that he pushed or promoted in any noticeable way."

The foundation, McNulty added "was not a part of Georgetown University, never has been and, in the future, will not be connected to the university."

McNulty said that university officials have been searching the records of the Georgetown medical school and hospital and, so far, have found no sign that the university or members of its faculty ever applied for or received "any grants, contracts or awards" from the Geschickter fund for research of the type described in The Times article.

However, he added, the fund periodically had made gifts of cash and stocks to Georgetown for general use in medical research and education. McNulty said these gifts were "modest in size" with the exception of

a \$370,000 donation toward construction of a \$3 million building at Georgetown Hospital.

In mentioning this contribution, The Times article said it might have been linked to the CIA's desire to establish a forensic medicine department at a university. However, McNulty said, the building in question had no connection with forensic medicine and was put up to house the hos-

pital's ambulatory patient care services and the clinical offices of the dental school.

Others who knew Geschickter during his time at Georgetown described him in such terms as "quiet," "reserved" and "keeping pretty much to himself." One said, "He did his teaching and had his office at the medical school but he didn't mingle very much and was hard to know."